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GIVEN BY

Gilbert O. Bent

1/6/05

Who begot thee?

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SOME GENEALOGICAL
NOTES COMPILED
BY GILBERT O. BENT.

With the compliments of the compiler.

Who Begot Thee?

Some Genealogical and Historical Notes

made in an effort to trace the
American progenitors of
one individual living
in America in
1903.

4334.163

By GILBERT O. BENT.

Launce. * * Tell me this: Who begot thee?
Speed. Marry, the son of my grandfather.
Launce. O illiterate loiterer! It was the son of thy grandmother.
—*The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act. iii., Sc. i.*

BOSTON:
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Some time since the writer had occasion to look up certain lines of his American ancestors. The quest proved interesting and led to an attempt being made to trace them all. The following pages of family history and genealogical data—a sort of "reversed" genealogy—are the result, up to the present, of this effort to trace the American progenitors of one American family, or individual, of the present day, through both fathers and mothers. A few historical notes have naturally been evolved. The information has been gathered from various genealogical and historical publications, as well as by original research. There are still numerous gaps to be filled before a complete chart can be printed.

The compiler will be glad to be notified of errors or to receive further information regarding any of these lines of descent.

Gilbert O. Bent.

5 Oxford Terrace, Boston, Mass.
March 1, 1903.

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Places mentioned are in the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., when not otherwise specified or apparent.
Dates are intended to conform to present system of reckoning time.

— I. —

THE MALE LINE.

John Bent. 1596–1672. There is no confusion or doubt about the name of Bent among the emigrant founders of New England. The record is clear. Only one of this name appears in the lists — John Bent, of Penton Grafton, Parish of Weyhill, County of Hants, England. He sailed for America, from Southampton, the latter part of April, 1638, in "the good shipp the Confidence of London of CC. tonnes, John Jobson, master," and became one of the founders of the town of Sudbury in the Massachusetts Bay colony. He brought with him his wife, Martha, and five children. He was son of Robert Bent* (1566–1631) and was born at Penton Grafton, about 70 miles southwest of London. Baptized Nov. 20, 1596. Married in England about 1624. Died at Sudbury Sept. 27, 1672. His widow, Martha, died at Sudbury May 15, 1679.

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Martha, the youngest child of John Bent, married in 1663 Samuel Howe. Her son, David, was first proprietor of the Red Horse Tavern at Sudbury. David Howe's son, Ezekiel, grandson, Adam, and great-grandson, Lyman, (died 1861), were successive proprietors of this old tavern, which was made famous by Longfellow under the name of "The Wayside Inn." It was Lyman Howe to whom Longfellow's poem refers as

> A man of ancient pedigree,
> A Justice of the Peace was he,
> Known in all Sudbury as "The Squire."

* See article on "The English Ancestors of John Bent of Sudbury" by E. C. Felton of Steelton, Pa, in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1895.
For full Bent genealogy consult "The Bent family in America" by Allen H. Bent of Roxbury, Mass., from which excellent work this Bent line of descent is taken.

Anne Bent, who, for nearly forty years, kept the well-known shop and ladies' exchange on Marlborough Street, later Washington Street, Boston, was sixth in descent from John, being the daughter of Rufus and Anne (Middleton-McKenzie) Bent. She opened the shop in 1795 by the advice of Judge Robbins, with whom she lived at Milton, and retired from business in 1833. She died at Canton, Feb. 27, 1857, in the 89th year of her age and in possession of her maiden name.

Peter Bent. 1629–1678. Son of John. Born at Penton Grafton, Eng., in April, 1629. Married, about 1651, Elizabeth. Settled at Marlborough. Died in England in May, 1678. His house was garrisoned, was burned by the Indians, and one of his sons scalped, during King Philip's war.

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Peter Bent, of Marlborough (1707–1798), who was a member of the first three Provincial Congresses, was a grandson of the above Peter and the great-grandfather of Peter Bent Brigham, who died in 1877. Peter Bent Brigham was for about forty years "mine host of Concert Hall," Boston (see S. A. Drake's "Old landmarks of Boston"). His bequest to found a hospital for the sick poor of Boston, which is now (1903) being applied, will amount to over $4,500,000.

On Jan. 2, 1900, there died, in Boston, Robert Breck Brigham, a nephew of Peter Bent Brigham and fifth in descent from Peter Bent, the member of Congress. He was proprietor of that popular resort, Brigham's hotel and restaurant, on Washington Street. He owned the Hollis Street Theatre and other property in Boston. Under the terms of his will, besides various other charitable bequests, a sum in the vicinity of $3,000,000 will be available to establish a hospital for incurables in Boston.

Neither of these men left any family, Peter Bent Brigham never having married. Their gifts, for the purpose of alleviating human suffering, are among the most notable in the history of philanthropy.

Hopestill Bent. 1672–1725. Son of Peter. Born at Marlborough Jan. 17, 1672. Married Nov. 27, 1700, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Thomas Brown. Died at Sudbury Aug. 18, 1725.

He served [illegible] in the Colonial army in the campaign of 1690 against the French and Indians.

Hopestill Bent, through Elijah, was the progenitor of the Missouri branch of this family. Judge Silas Bent of St. Louis, Mo., died in 1827. The careers of his sons in Indian wars and in pioneer work in the West furnish an interesting chapter in the history of the Bent family and in the annals of the doings of brave men anywhere (see Missouri Historical Soc. publications, No. II.). Charles (1799–1847) married a New Mexican lady, Maria Ignacia Jaramillo. When Gen. S. W. Kearney marched with "the army of the West" from Bent's Fort to Santa Fé, and conquered New Mexico, Charles Bent was appointed governor — the first English-speaking ruler of the old land of the Pueblos. He was assassinated Jan. 19, 1847, with several of those holding office under him. For this crime, Montoya, the leader of the insurrection, and several others, were hanged, after the United States soldiers had subdued the revolt. William (1809–1869), with his brothers, was of Bent's Fort, Colorado, the employer of Kit Carson for thirteen years. He married an Indian maiden, the daughter of a chief of the Cheyennes. Robert and George died at Bent's Fort.

Micah Bent. 1716–1760. Son of Hopestill. Born at Sudbury April 29, 1716. Married in 1737, Grace, daughter of David Rice. Died at Sudbury in 1760.

David Bent. 1739–1795. Son of Micah. Born at Sudbury March 18, 1739. Married in 1761, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Felch. Died in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, in 1795.

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David Bent saw some military service in the Colonial army during the last French and Indian war. He served in Col. Joseph Buckminster's regiment in the expedition for the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. His name also appears in Massachusetts archives as a member of a military company at Sudbury in 1759.

He was a member of a deputation appointed by citizens of the Massachusetts Bay province, in 1759, to visit the province of Nova Scotia and report upon the advisability of taking up land there for settlement, under the terms of the proclamation of Governor Lawrence, which followed the removal of the French Acadians. He was detained in Massachusetts, in 1760, when many of the others concerned in this emigration took their departure, by the death of his father and the settlement of his father's estate. He probably took up his residence in Nova Scotia in 1761. Some of his de-

scendants are among the people from the Maritime Provinces of Canada, who, in later years, have returned to the land of their forefathers to hew out a living for themselves. These people, with comrades from the various New England states, furnish a large portion of the English population of the great provincial city of Boston.

Among the names on the original grant of the township of Annapolis, in 1759, were Elijah Bent, Hopestill Bent, Micah Bent, P. Bent* and Thomas Bent. Many of the original grantees did not settle there.

The Bents have displayed their aptitude for pioneer work in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere. Calnek's History† thus refers to one member of the family — a descendant of Samuel‡ — who settled at Lake Pleasant, a remote part of Annapolis county:

"The pioneer in the work of cultivation here was Mr. Charles Grandison Bent, a son of the late Nedabiah Bent of Mount Hanley, in Wilmot, and was therefore the grandson of one of the stalwart immigrants from the old Massachusetts colony in 1760. The members of this family for three generations have been famed for the strength, activity and hardiness of their physical structure, and Grandison shared in a considerable degree this idiosyncracy of his family."

Joseph Bent. 1771–1831. Son of David. Born in Annapolis co., N. S., in 1771. Married in 179– Anna, daughter of Israel Longley. Died in Annapolis co. in 1831.

—

Mary, a daughter of Joseph Bent, married Aaron Eaton. Amelia, another daughter, married Gilbert T. Ray. These two men formed the old shipping firm of Eaton & Ray of St. John, N. B.

Lydia, a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Bent) Eaton, married the Hon. George Edwin King (1839–1901), who was premier of

* This was, doubtless, Peter Bent, son of Hopestill, and of the fourth generation from John, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Parris, of Salem witchcraft fame. He is said to have died in Nova Scotia soon after his arrival there, and to have been the first of these emigrant founders of Nova Scotia to receive burial in the oldest burial ground in Canada, at Annapolis.

† History of the County of Annapolis by W. A. Calnek. Edited and completed by Judge A. W. Savary, 1897.

‡ Samuel Bent — who was one of the passengers by the "Charming Molly" in 1760 — and David Bent were both of the fifth generation from John. These two men were the progenitors of the people of this name in Annapolis Co., N. S. Samuel Bent, according to tradition, served under Wolfe at Quebec, in the company of Capt. John Wade. He is said to have made the staff and hoisted the British flag on the plains of Abraham when the French capitulated. He was a brother of Nedabiah Bent, royalist, of Braintree, Mass., and gave one of his sons this euphonious name of Nedabiah. His nephew, Josiah, was the original proprietor of "Bent's Crackers," which have been manufactured in the United States for more than one hundred years. Capt. Wade also settled in Nova Scotia. John Chipman Wade (1817–1892) M.P., was his great-grandson.

the province of New Brunswick and, at the time of his death at Ottawa, a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Aaron Eaton was of New England descent, and Gilbert T. Ray was a son of Robert Ray, a Long Island, N. Y., loyalist, of Irish birth, who settled in Nova Scotia. Gilbert T. Ray's brother, Charles, fought under Nelson at Trafalgar. His brother, William Loutret, was the father of William Hallet Ray, M.P. (Canada), and another brother, Robert, was the father of Charles R. Ray, who has been Colonel of the 62d battalion Canadian militia and mayor of St. John, N. B.

Susan Morse, a daughter of Joseph Bent, married George Troop Fellows. His nephew, the Hon. James I. Fellows (b. 1826), was agent-general in England for the province of New Brunswick and a member of the Legislative Council of the province. He was the originator of "Fellows' Hypophosphites" of world-wide repute. He died in London, Eng., in 1896.

Gilbert Bent. 1813–1900. Son of Joseph. Born in Annapolis co., N. S., April 10, 1813. Married Nov. 22, 1838, Mary Eliza, daughter of John Bath. Married (2) Matilda Breeze. He built a number of vessels on the Annapolis river, including the first ship of Read & Wright's Black Ball Line. He removed to St. John, N. B., in 1843 and established the wholesale flour and provision business which is still carried on there. Died at St. John, N. B., Oct. 19, 1900.

Children:

i. Annie Maria, b. Aug. 5, 1839. m. Oct. 16, 1858, Samuel Edward Dawson,* Lit. D., F. R. S. C., King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, Ottawa, Canada.
ii. John Bath, b. July 24, 1841. d. Jan. 14, 1849.
iii. Elizabeth Antoinette, b. May 4, 1844.
iv. Amelia Ray, b. April 28, 1849. m. Dec. 14, 1886, Acalus Lockwood Palmer,† member of the Canadian Parliament and judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. He d. Aug. 10, 1899.
v. Mary Eliza, b. Feb. 14, 1852. d. March 4, 1863.
vi. Gilbert Oscar, b. July 24, 1854.
vii. Frank Gordon, b. July 14, 1857.

* Dr. Dawson is descended from the Dawsons of County Monoghan, Ireland. His grandfather, Thomas Dawson, was in the Royal Irish Artillery, served as a non-commissioned officer in the army of Lord Cornwallis and was amongst those who surrendered at Yorktown.

† Judge Palmer was of Irish descent. His grandfather was a loyalist who left a large property in Westchester, N. Y., at the time of the American Revolution, and settled in New Brunswick.

The family name of Elizabeth, who was probably born about 1630 and married about 1651 Peter Bent, has not yet been discovered. Peter was born in England and came to America with his father, John, in 1638, when 9 years of age. He made more than one trip to England afterwards and died there. Elizabeth was probably born in England. She survived her husband many years. Was living at Sudbury as late as 1704 and, presumably, died there in old age.

—II.—

THE PROGENITORS OF ELIZABETH BROWN.

BROWN.

William Brown. d. 1676. "Gentleman." Was one of the original grantees and settlers of Sudbury in 1639. Had a grant of 200 acres of land there, in that part which is now the town of Maynard. He married Nov. 15, 1641, Mary, daughter of Thomas Besbedge. In 1643 he "was chosen and sworn surveyor of the armes of Sudbury." Was first deacon of the church at Sudbury, of which the Rev. Edmund Brown, who was also one of the original grantees of Sudbury, was first minister. Was Captain of militia. He died in Boston Sept. 30, 1676, and was probably buried in the King's Chapel burial ground, Boston, where the remains of his son, Thomas, were laid 33 years later. He left a considerable estate, including interest in houses and lands in the parishes of Hetcorne and Frittingden, Kent co., Eng., given to him by his father-in-law Besbedge, which he left to his wife Mary.

The Browns and some others of the earliest Sudbury settlers probably came from Sudbury, Eng., or adjacent parts, and gave the name to the new town in the Massachusetts Bay colony. The Brown family took an active part in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay company both in England and America.

Thomas Brown. 1645–1709. Son of William. Born May 22, 1645. Was adopted as son by his maternal grandfather Thomas Besbedge. He married Sept. 29, 1667, Patience, daughter of Hopestill Foster. He married (2) March 1, 1704, Mary, daughter of Deputy-Governor Thomas Danforth and widow of Solomon Phipps of Cambridge. He was representative from Sudbury for several successive terms. Commanded a company of horse in Indian war. The "old Browne garrison" at Sudbury was probably built by him. He died May 7, 1709. Judge Sewall writes: "Mon-

day May 9, 1709. Major Thomas Brown Esqre. of Sudbury was buried in the old burying place;* bearers, Cook, Sewall; Eliakim Hutchinson, Townsend; Jer. Dummer, Paul Dudley. Scarves and gloves." The will of Thomas Brown made his grandson, Jonathan Willard, his heir, and, among other bequests, gave his lands and tenements in England to be divided equally among his seven daughters: Mary Willard, Thankful Hubbard, Patience Rice, Elizabeth Bent, Silence Herds, Hannah Brown and Eunice Brown.

Elizabeth Brown. Born 1678. Daughter of Thomas. Born May 17, 1678. Married Nov. 27, 1700, Hopestill Bent. She survived her husband and was living at Sudbury in 1728.

BESBEDGE.

This name has even a greater variety of spelling than usual in in the old names, ranging from Beesbeech down to Bisby. The matter of the spelling of a man's name, in old days, seems to have been left, as the estimable Mr. Samuel Weller left the spelling of his name, to "the taste and fancy of the speller."

—

Thomas Besbedge. d. 1674. "Gentleman." Sailed from Sandwich, Eng., in the "Hercules" with his wife, six children (according to records, but there were probably only three) and three servants, landing at Scituate harbor in the spring of 1634. He was one of the first deacons of Lothrop's church, the earliest gathered at Scituate. In 1638 he bought a house from William Palmer of Duxbury and moved there. He had real estate transactions in various parts of the colonies. In 1643 he was Deputy from Duxbury. He subsequently moved to Marshfield and thence to Sudbury, where he lived several years and where he died March 9, 1674. His will bequeathed all his houses and lands in Hetcorne and Frittingden, England, which constituted the principal part of his estate, to his grandchild and adopted son, Thomas Besbedge alias Brown, son of William and Mary (Besbedge) Brown, and made two other grandsons, William and Edward Brown, executors. His daughter, Alice, married John Bourne† of Marshfield. Their daughter, Elizabeth,

* King's Chapel burial ground, Boston.

† The second marriage recorded at Marshfield: "John Bourne and Alis Besbege was married ye 18 July 1645."

married in 1666 Joseph Bent,* son of the first John, and had a son Experience Bent (married in 1703 Abigail Sampson) who was bequeathed to in the will of Thomas Besbedge.

Mary Besbedge. Daughter of Thomas. Born in England. Married Nov. 15, 1641, William Brown, whom she survived. Died after 1676.

FOSTER.

Among the passengers from London, Eng., to America by the good ship "Elizabeth," April 17, 1635, were Patience Foster, widow, age about 40, Hopestill Foster, her son, and Rachel Bigg, mother of Patience Foster. Rachel Bigg died at Dorchester in 1647. Patience (Bigg) Foster was the widow of Richard Foster of Biddenden, co. of Kent, Eng., who died in 1630. Richard was son of Rev. Thomas Foster of Biddenden and Ipswich, Eng.

Hopestill Foster. 1616–1676. Son of Richard and Patience (Bigg) Foster. Born in England about 1616. Settled in Dorchester, Mass. Married, about 1639, Mary, daughter of James Bates. Hopestill Foster was an active man in the early Colonial days. His name for years is on nearly every page of Dorchester records. He was selectman in 1655 and many subsequent years. Was Deputy to the "General Court," annually, from 1659 to 1676, except in 1671 when he was commissioner to try small causes. He was Captain of militia. In "Good Old Dorchester," by William Dana Orcutt, there is given a copy of an interesting letter to Capt. Hopestill Foster from "King Philip, his Majesty P. P." in which His Majesty asked "that you would send me by this Indian five yards of white light collered serge to make me a coat and a good holland shirt redy made and a pr of good Indian briches all which I have present need of," etc. Hopestill Foster's occupation is said to have been that of a brewer. He died Oct. 15, 1676. His gravestone is standing in the old Dorchester burial place.

Patience Foster. 1646–1703. Daughter of Hopestill. Baptized Aug. 16, 1646. Married at Sudbury Sept. 29, 1667, Thomas Brown. Died Aug. 15, 1703. Her gravestone is still standing in the old Sudbury burial ground, now in the town of Wayland.

* This Joseph Bent was killed in 1675, at the age of 34, by an accidental pistol shot from his brother Peter.

BATES.

James Bates. 1582–1655. Son of James Bate of Lydd, Kent, Eng., who died in England March 2, 1614. Baptized Dec. 2, 1582. Came from England with the Fosters in the "Elizabeth" in 1635 and settled at Dorchester. He was a cousin of widow Patience Foster. He married in 1603 Alice Glover of Saltwood, Eng. (b. 1583). "For centuries the family of Bate or Bates was seated at the old town of Lydd,* county of Kent, and for successive generations held the offices of Chief Magistrate and Jurat." Thomas Bate was of the manor and estate of Jaques Court and also tenant of the manor of New Langport, both near Lydd. Master James Bates brought with him from England his wife, Alice, and four children. He was ruling elder of the church, selectman several years and Deputy in 1640. He died in 1655, leaving estate in England and in Massachusetts. His widow died Aug. 14, 1657. His son, Richard, lived at Lydd, Eng., and was the only one of his family left behind in the emigration to America. Richard was named trustee in his father's will, but died March 6, 1656. Another son, James, born 1626, lived in Dorchester and settled his father's estate there.

Mary Bates. 1619–1703. Daughter of James. Born in England. Baptized Nov. 21, 1619. Married, about 1639, Hopestill Foster. Died Jan. 5, 1703.

*The old spelling was Lid, as Lynn was anciently spelled Lin.

— III. —

THE PROGENITORS OF GRACE RICE.

RICE.

Edmund Rice. 1594–1663. Born about 1594. Came, with wife and family, from Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, Eng., probably in 1638. Was one of the original proprietors and settlers of Sudbury in 1639. Selectman from 1639 to 1644, deacon of the church, and Deputy to General Court for several terms. He bought various properties in Sudbury. His wife, Tamazine, died at Sudbury June 13, 1654. He married (2) March 1, 1655, Mercie (Hurd), widow of Thomas Brigham of Cambridge. He was one of the petitioners for the town of Marlborough in 1656, and removed there about 1660. Among various appointments conferred upon "Goodman Rice" by the General Court was that of commissioner to solemnize marriages in Marlborough. He died at Marlborough May 3, 1663, and was buried at Sudbury. His widow, Mercie, married in 1664 William Hunt of Marlborough, who died in 1667. She died Dec. 28, 1693.

Henry Rice. 1617–1711. Son of Edmund. Born in England in 1617. Married at Sudbury, Feb. 1, 1644, Elizabeth, daughter of John Moore. In 1659 his father gave him deed of his grant of land in Framingham, whither he removed from Sudbury and built a house. He died at Framingham Feb. 10, 1711. Several members of the Rice family lived to great age.

Jonathan Rice. 1654–1725. Son of Henry. Born at Sudbury July 3, 1654. Married (1) March 23, 1675, Martha Eames.* She died Feb. 2, 1676. Married (2) Nov. 1, 1677,

* Probably daughter of Thomas Eames (1618-1680), whose wife and family were killed or taken captive by Indians Feb. 1, 1676.

Rebecca, daughter of John Watson. She died Dec. 22, 1689. Married (3) Feb. 12, 1691, Elizabeth Wheeler, who survived him. At death of his mother, in 1705, he removed from Sudbury to Framingham, and lived there with his father. He was selectman eleven years at Framingham, and Representative in 1711 and 1720. Died at Framingham April 12, 1725.

David Rice. 1680–1761. Son of Jonathan. Born March 4, 1680. Married Nov. 7, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter of James Cutler. In 1730 David Rice was chosen constable of Sudbury, where he resided, but refused to serve, "and paid down five pounds money to said town, and so was discharged." He died in 1761. His will made his son, Israel, his executor, he to pay daughter, Grace Bent, £200, and son David £100.

Grace Rice. b. 1716. Daughter of David. Born at Sudbury about 1716. Married in 1737 Micah Bent, whom she survived, and was living at Sudbury in 1764.

(Second Rice line on p. 27.)

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In an Indian descent upon Marlborough, Aug. 8, 1704, Silas Rice æ. 9 and Timothy æ. 7 were carried captive. They remained with the Indians, married Indian women, and became chiefs Tookanowras and Oughtsorangoughton of the Caughnawaga Indians in Canada. When old men they visited their native place in Massachusetts, bringing interpreters with them, as they had entirely forgotten their mother tongue.

MOORE.

John Moore. d. 1674. Probably from Essex co., England. Was an early settler at Sudbury, where he and his oldest son, John, who afterwards settled in Lancaster, were both proprietors. Made various purchases of property at Sudbury. Was town officer. One of his sons, Jacob, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Brewer) Loker. His wife, Elizabeth, was probably daughter of Philemon Whale. He died at Sudbury Jan. 6, 1674, leaving a lengthy and carefully-drawn will and a considerable estate.

Elizabeth Moore. d. 1705. Oldest daughter of John. Born in England. Married at Sudbury, Feb. 1, 1644, Henry Rice. Died at Framingham Aug. 3, 1705.

Lydia Moore. 1643–1723. Youngest daughter of John. Born at Sudbury June 24, 1643. Married at Sudbury, May 3, 1664, Samuel Wright, who died Aug. 21, 1664. She married (2) at Sudbury, June 15, 1665, James Cutler. She survived her second husband thirty-eight years and died, his widow, Nov. 23, 1723.

WHALE.

Philemon Whale. d. 1676. Probably came from Colchester, Essex co., Eng. Was an early settler at Sudbury, where he bought land in 1643. Owned land in various parts of Sudbury. He was a weaver. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 20, 1647. He married (2) Nov. 7, 1649, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread. She died in December, 1656, and he married (3) Nov. 9, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Griffin, who died June 21, 1656. Philemon died Feb. 22, 1676. His widow, Elizabeth, died Nov. 8, 1688. Whale's bridge is still known at Sudbury.

Elizabeth Whale. Daughter of Philemon. Married John Moore. She was probably born and married in England. Died at Sudbury Dec. 14, 1690.

WATSON.

John Watson. 1619–1711. Born in 1619. Became a resident of Cambridge about 1650. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of Ann Errington. He was selectman in 1682 and 1684. Died May 20, 1711.

Rebecca Watson. 1650–1689. Daughter of John. Born about 1650. Married at Sudbury, Nov. 1, 1677, Jonathan Rice. Died at Sudbury Dec. 22, 1689.

ERRINGTON.

Ann Errington. 1576–1653. Widow. Born in 1576, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng. Lived at Cambridge. It is not known at what time she came there or whether she was at that time a widow. She died Dec. 25, 1653, æ. 77, according to the inscription on her gravestone, which is the oldest one now standing in the Cambridge burial ground. "The Lord gave her a good husband but he died." (Narrative upon joining the church at Cambridge.)

Rebecca Errington. 1625–1690. Daughter of Ann. Born, probably, in England, about 1625. Married John Watson. Died Nov. 11, 1690.

CUTLER.

James Cutler. 1606–1694. Was an original grantee of Watertown. Probably settled there as early as 1634. His first wife, Anna, was buried Sept. 30, 1644. She is said to have been a sister of the wife of John Grout. The tradition is that these two sisters were Puritans, and together sought their fortunes in America, coming from England "unattended by parents, husbands or lovers." James Cutler married (2) at Watertown, March 9, 1645, Mary, widow of Thomas King.* She died Dec. 7, 1654. He married (3) about 1662, Phœbe, daughter of John Page of Watertown. He removed, about 1651, to Cambridge Farms (Lexington). Died May 17, 1694.

James Cutler. 1635–1685. Son of James. Born at Watertown Nov. 6, 1635. Was of Cambridge and Lexington. He married, June 15, 1665, Lydia, daughter of John Moore and widow of Samuel Wright. Was a soldier in King Philip's war. Died at Lexington July 31, 1685.

Elizabeth Cutler. b. 1681. Daughter of James. Born at Lexington March 14, 1681. Married, Nov. 7, 1707, David Rice. Died previous to 1739.

* Thomas King was one of the purchasers of the Nashaway lands (Lancaster), in connection with John Prescott and others. He died in 1644, when hardly thirty years of age. James Cutler took his place as proprietor of Lancaster.

—IV.—

THE PROGENITORS OF MARY FELCH.

FELCH.

The name of Felch or Felt is probably of Flemish origin and was brought into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when some 30,000 Flemish weavers went from the Netherlands to England in search of religious freedom. This was a much larger number of people than came to America in the whole so-called Puritan immigration of 1620–40.

Henry Felch. d. 1670. Probably a native of Wales. Came to America about 1640. Was a settler and proprietor at Gloucester in 1641 and Watertown in 1642. His wife, Margarett, died June 23, 1655. He married (2), probably about 1657, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wyborne, who came from Tenterden, Kent, Eng., about 1638. Her son, John Wyborne, married Mary, daughter of Henry Felch. He is thought to have removed to Boston about 1654 and to have lived there until his death. He died in Boston in August 1670. His widow, Elizabeth, was living in 1686 and probably died about 1695.

Henry Felch. d. 1699. Son of Henry. Was probably born in Wales and came to America with his father about 1640. He settled first at Watertown. Removed to Reading about 1647. He married, in 1649, Hannah, daughter of William Sargent. He was selectman for several years. He appears to have been one of the people who did not appreciate Puritan customs and institutions. Sept. 10, 1653, he was convicted at Reading of the heinous crime of "departing the public assembly when the ordinance of baptism was about to be administered, was admonished by the court of his sin and ordered to pay costs to Jonas Eaton, two shillings."

He died at Reading Nov. 11, 1699. His son John was appointed administrator of his estate.

John Felch. 1660–1746. Son of Henry. Born at Reading Feb. 26, 1660. Married May 25, 1685, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gowing. About 1709 he removed from Reading to Weston and there died April 9, 1746. His wife, Elizabeth, died one day later, and a double headstone marks their graves at Weston. Under date of Sept. 12, 1730, he deeded all his lands in Natick to his son Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Felch. 1701–1779. Son of John. Born at Reading July 20, 1701. Married May 15, 1728, Mary, daughter of Stephen Bacon. He went to Natick in 1723, being the fourth white settler there. It is said that he went there as assistant superintendent of Indians. Natick—the "place of hills"—was established by John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians," in 1650. There he gathered his converts together and founded, in 1660, the first church of Christian Indians in America. Natick was an Indian village for nearly a century. The first records of the settlement were kept in the Indian language. Ebenezer Felch was the first white deacon of John Eliot's Indian church, being elected to that office by the Indians April 29, 1731. The John Eliot church is still at Natick, and there still stands the apostle's famous oak tree, but the red men are all gone. Civilization and Christianity did not agree with them. There were, it is said, five of the Natick Indians living in 1792 and one last Indian as late as 1855.

Ebenezer Felch was teacher of the public school at Natick and was also surveyor, assessor, the first selectman, moderator of town meetings and the first town clerk. He held this latter office for fifteen years or up to the time of his departure for Nova Scotia. His son, John, succeeded him as town clerk at Natick and in most of his other offices. Henry Evans, Ebenezer Felch and David Bent constituted a deputation sent in 1759, from the Massachusetts Bay province to the province of Nova Scotia, to confer with Governor Lawrence in reference to a grant of land. He became one of the grantees of the township of Annapolis, N. S., in 1759. This was known as the Felch-Evans grant. He was one of the company which sailed from Boston for Annapolis May 17, 1760, by the "Charming Molly." There were 45 emigrant-passengers by this vessel and a considerable number of horses and cattle. Both before and after his emigration to Nova Scotia he transferred various parcels of land in Natick to his sons John and Daniel. Daniel Felch settled in Nova Scotia, with his father. Each settler had apportioned to him a lot of 500 acres of "forest primeval" in addition to a portion of the cultivated marsh and upland which had been previously the property of the French inhabitants—the unfortunate

Acadians of the land of Longfellow's "Evangeline." In 1770 Ebenezer Felch was entered in census returns of township of Annapolis as holding 748 acres of land, and his son Daniel 642 acres. He died in Annapolis county in 1779.

His children were:

JOHN. b. April 6, 1729. m. April 28, 1757, Mary Bacon. He was of Natick, innholder. He was Captain in militia and was on the Crown Point and other Colonial military expeditions. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was killed at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. Left 6 children. His widow, Mary, died at Natick, Aug. 26, 1813, æ. 76.

STEPHEN. b. Sept. 10, 1731. m. 1754, Hannah Fisher. Settled at Walpole. d. June 12, 1823. Left 5 daughters. He served for 8 months, as sergeant in Col. Ebenezer Nichols' regiment in the campaign of 1758 against the French.

DANIEL. b. Dec. 8, 1734. m. April 9, 1763, Anne Bent. Settled in Nova Scotia. Had 8 children. d. about 1783. Widow m. Anthony Van Blarcom in 1785 and died the same year.

MARY.

Mary Felch. 1740–1792. Daughter of Ebenezer. Born at Natick Feb. 9, 1740. Married in 1761 David Bent. Died in Annapolis co., N. S., about 1792.

SARGENT.

William Sargent. 1602–1682. Son of Roger Sargent, who was son of Hugh, the mayor of Northampton, Eng., in 1626. Hugh Sargent married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Gifford of the ancient and distinguished family of Gifford, seated at Honfleur, Normandy, in the eighth century. William Sargent was baptized June 20, 1602. Married (1) Hannah, who died in Sept. 1632. Married (2) Marie, who died about 1637. Married (3) in 1638 Sarah, widow of William Minshull of Whitchurch, co. of Salop, gentleman, and formerly of Bunbury in Cheshire.* William Sargent came to America from Northampton, Eng., in 1638 with his newly-married wife, Sarah, and two daughters by his first wife. He settled at Charlestown, in that part which afterwards became the town of Malden, where he was lay preacher in 1648–50. He

* A member of this old Cheshire family, Elizabeth Minshull, was the third wife of John Milton. They were married Feb. 24, 1663, when she was in her 25th year and Milton in his 55th. She died in 1727. Another member of the family, Thomas Minshull, was one of William Penn's emigrants to Pennsylvania. He and wife, Margaret, settled there in 1682. They were Quakers.

was also deacon and an active citizen. He removed to Barnstable, about 1656, where he was again lay preacher. Died at Barnstable Dec. 16, 1682. His widow died Jan. 12, 1689.

Hannah Sargent. 1629–1717. Daughter of William. Born in England. Baptized July 13, 1629. Married in 1649 Henry Felch. Died Dec. 15, 1717. Her sister, Ruth, married (1) Jonathan Winslow, (2) Richard Bourne, (3) John Chipman, whose first wife was Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland who came in the "Mayflower." John Chipman died April 7, 1708. Ruth Chipman died at Sandwich in 1713. In her will she left bequest to "the daughters of my sister Felch at Reading."

GOWING.

Robert Gowing. 1618–1698. Born in Scotland in 1618. Was at Dedham in 1636. Married Oct. 31, 1644, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Brock. He lived at Wenham for ten years and finally settled at Lynn. Died at Lynn, June 7, 1698.

Elizabeth Gowing. 1660–1746. Daughter of Robert. Born in 1660. Married May 25, 1685, John Felch. Died at Weston April 10, 1746.

BROCK.

Henry Brock. d. 1652. Came from Stradbroke, Suffolk co., Eng., with wife, Elizabeth, who was daughter of Richard Barber. Proprietor at Dedham in 1638. Lived in Boston in 1639. Admitted to church at Dedham Dec. 24, 1641. Died at Dedham in 1652. His son, the Rev. John Brock, married Sarah, widow of the Rev. Samuel Haugh, whom he succeeded as minister at Reading in 1662.

Elizabeth Brock. b. 1620. Daughter of Henry. Born at Stradbroke, Eng., about 1620. Admitted to church at Dedham Oct. 27, 1643. Married at Dedham Oct. 31, 1644, Robert Gowing. Probably died at Lynn.

BARBER.

Richard Barber. d. 1644. Born in England, probably about 1575. Proprietor at Dedham in 1638. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Dedham Feb. 20, 1643. He died at Dedham June 18, 1644.

The first bequest in his will is that of a cow, which he had received as a free gift from London, to the deacons of the church at Dedham for "the use and benefit of the poor in Dedham." He left his house, lands, etc., in Dedham to his executors, Henry Brock and John Brock, son of Henry.

Elizabeth Barber. d. 1652. Daughter of Richard. Born in England. Married in Eng. Henry Brock. "The wife of goodman Brocke" was received into the church at Dedham March 29, 1640. She died at Dedham in 1652—the same year as her husband.

BACON.

Michael Bacon. d. 1648. Was one of the very small number of the early settlers who came from Ireland. The Irish immigration increased at a later date. He is said to have been born in England and to have gone to the north of Ireland about seven years before his emigration to America. He brought wife and children with him and settled at Dedham in 1640. He signed the church covenant at Dedham. His wife, Alice, was admitted to the church Sept. 17, 1641, and died April 2, 1648. Michael died April 18, 1648. He had children: Michael, Daniel, John, Sarah and Alice, who married at Dedham March 31, 1647, Lieut. Thomas Bancroft.* She died at Dedham March 29, 1648.†

John Bacon. d. 1683. Son of Michael. Came to America with his father and settled at Dedham. Made a "freeman" in 1647. Married at Dedham Feb. 17, 1652, Rebecca Hall. He was selectman, etc., at Dedham, and one of the largest ratepayers. A facsimile of his autograph, with those of many others of the early Dedham settlers, may be found in Vol. III. of the published records of Dedham. John Bacon was a member of Capt. Timothy Dwight's company in King Philip's war. He died at Dedham June 17, 1683. His widow, Rebecca, died at Dedham Oct. 27, 1694.

* The ancestor by second wife, Elizabeth Metcalfe, of George Bancroft the historian.
† It is recorded that in 1647–48 there was a "mild winter" in this section of the country and that "a great sicknesse epidemical did the Lord lay upon us."

Stephen Bacon. 1677–1766. Son of John. Born at Dedham Aug. 21, 1677. Married Jan. 6, 1704, at Sudbury, where his first child was born, Mary, daughter of John Loker. He built a house in Needham in 1705 and there settled. This house is now, or was recently, standing. In 1719 he was one of a committee of three appointed to run the boundary line between Needham and Natick. His name appears upon Needham records in 1740 in connection with a highway through his lands. He died at Needham in 1766. His son, Stephen, died in Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1804, æ. 91. He had two other sons who lived to over 90. His older brother, Samuel, also settled in Needham and died there Nov. 26, 1743.

Mary Bacon. b. 1708. Daughter of Stephen. Born at ~~Needham~~ March 20, 1708. Married at Needham May 15, 1728, Ebenezer Felch. Probably died in Annapolis co., N. S., after 1770. She was a sister of Lieut. John Bacon who married Abigail Sawin, granddaughter of Thomas Sawin, the first white settler at Natick. Lieut. Bacon was one of the Natick men who went to Annapolis, N. S., in the campaign against the French of 1745–48. He went forth with the patriots on the momentous day of Lexington and was killed in the fighting of April 19, 1775. A monument in memory of him and four others who fell on that day, on the Colonial side, was erected in the burial ground at Needham in 1851. He had as many as six sons who served in the Revolutionary war. In the official lists of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors of the Revolution are 271 Bacon names.

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The good old names of Mary and John occur frequently among the early Bacons. The two principal New England lines of this historic name appear to come from Michael of Dedham and Nathaniel of Barnstable, who is an ancestor of a very large proportion of the eminent people of Cape Cod.

John Bacon, lawyer and judge, who died at Barnstable Aug. 20, 1731, was descended from Nathaniel.* This John Bacon provided in his will that his "negro slave, Dinah, shall be sold and the proceeds improved by my executors in buying bibles and they shall give them equally and alike to each of my said wife's and my grandchildren." There seems to be something like a touch of grim humor about this provision in the will of John Bacon. Our Puritan forefathers were slaveholders, and slavery was an established institution in New England up to the close of the 18th century. In those "good old days" they also hanged people or "pressed" them to

* It is not known what relationship, if any, this Nathaniel Bacon bore to his namesake and contemporary of Virginia fame.

death, not only for "witchcraft" but for what we would consider now the most petty offences, such as the theft of some small article.

LOKER.

John Loker. d. 1653. Was one of the original grantees of Sudbury in 1639. Made a freeman May 6, 1646. Died at Sudbury June 18, 1653.

His widow, Mary (Draper), survived many years. She bought a house and lot from the executor of the estate of Robert Best in 1654, and appears to have been living in Sudbury as late as 1697. A widow, Elizabeth Loker, who died at Sudbury May 18, 1648, may have been the mother of John, Henry, Bridget, who married (1) Robert Davies, (2) Thomas King, and another sister (Anne?) who probably married Richard Newton.

John Loker. 1650–1719. Son of John. Born at Sudbury about 1650. Was one of the settlers in the "outlands" of Sudbury. He married about 1673, Sarah, daughter of Matthew Rice. Married (2) Jan. 6, 1705, Rachel, daughter of John Haynes, who survived him. He died at Sudbury Nov. 10, 1719. His oldest son, John, settled in Needham. To him and to his son-in-law, Stephen Bacon, he bequeathed lands in Natick and Needham.

Mary Loker. b. 1680. Daughter of John. Born at Sudbury Aug. 3, 1680. Married at Sudbury Jan. 6, 1704, Stephen Bacon. Probably died at Needham.

(Second Loker line on p. 38.)

RICE.

Edmund Rice. See page 17.

Matthew Rice. 1629–1717. Son of Edmund. Born in England in 1629. Was an early settler outside of Sudbury proper. Married July 7, 1654, Martha, daughter of Barnabas Lamson and ward of John Stone. In 1683 he bought the Indian Head farm, 300 acres, in Framingham, but did not settle there. The property went to his children and grandchildren. Died in 1717.

Sarah Rice. 1655–1702. Daughter of Matthew. Born at Sudbury, Sept. 9, 1655. Married, about 1673, John Loker. Died at Sudbury, March 7, 1702.

LAMSON.

Barnabas Lamson. d. 1640. Probably from Essex co., Eng. Was proprietor and town officer at Cambridge in 1635. Selectman in 1636. A member of the Cambridge church. He died in 1640. His wife died before him.* He left his five young children to the care, during their minority, of five different friends.

Martha Lamson. 1635–1717. Daughter of Barnabas. Probably born at Cambridge about 1635. Left by her father to care of John Stone, who became a pioneer settler in the "outlands" of Sudbury. Married, at Sudbury, July 7, 1654, Matthew Rice, whom she survived. Died in old age—after 1717.

* Peter Lidgett, merchant, of Boston, who died in 1676, leaving a widow Elizabeth (Scammon), who became the second wife of John Saffin, was a nephew of the wife of Barnabas Lamson. Peter Lidgett's will bequeathed to the three daughters of Barnabas Lamson.

—V.—

THE PROGENITORS OF ANNA LONGLEY.

LONGLEY.

The name of Longley or Langley is a distinguished one, both by pedigree and by talents.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada, in 1901, recalled the interesting fact that the first Duke of York was a Langley—Edmund de Langley, 5th son of Edward III. and great grandfather of Edward IV., was created Duke of York in 1385. Between the houses of York and Lancaster were fought the long wars of the roses—the great "genealogical" wars. Early Langleys were of the manors of Penulbury and Agecroft in Lancashire, the former acquired by marriage with the Prestwich family. Three William Langleys were rectors of the church at Prestwich.* William Langley, who married Lucy At Lese, and his descendants, were of the manor of Well Court, Kent, in the 15th century. To one branch of this family belonged Thomas Langley (1370–1437), who was Bishop of Durham, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England.

William Longley or Langley wrote the famous "Piers Ploughman's Visions," two hundred years before Shakespeare, inaugurating the first great epoch in English literature. He held orders in the church and was an ardent reformer.

William Longley. 1614–1680. Son of John Longley of Firsby, Lincolnshire, Eng. Born about 1614. He married Joanna Goffe.† He was one of the grantees of Lynn, where he was ad-

* A list of the rectors of Prestwich and much other interesting matter regarding some branches of early English Longleys and Langleys may be found in the publications of the Chetham Society, of England.

† She was a sister of Thomas Goffe, a merchant and ship-owner of London and a member of the company which "floated" the Pilgrims. He was probably the owner of the "Mayflower" on her memorable voyage of 1620 as well as on her later voyages to America of 1629 and '30. He was also the first Deputy-Governor of the Massachusetts company. He died when on a voyage to America to look after his commercial interests in New England. He lost heavily by his "adventures" with the Pilgrims.

mitted a freeman (under name of Langley) March 14, 1639. Bought house and land at Lynn about 1638. He made a letter of attorney Aug. 8, 1639, as "son and heir of John Longley, late of Firsby in co. of Lincoln, clerk," to Thomas Meeke of Waynflete St. Mary,* gentleman, to sell lands etc. descended to him from his said father. William Longley held various offices at Lynn. He was a selectman, clerk of the writs, magistrate, etc. He appears to have been possessed of an excellently-developed bump of combativeness. The annalist of Lynn relates that the Longleys were often at odds with their neighbors on account of land claims. In the court records of March 30, 1641, there is a suit entered: "The Worshipful Emanuell Downing and Edmund Batter v. William Langley de Lynn."

In 1662 William Longley prosecuted the town of Lynn for not laying out to him 40 acres of land, according to the division of 1638, when this grant had been erroneously put down to "Richard" Longley. This land appears to have been withheld from William Longley during the Cromwellian régime. The court decided, after hearing evidence, that he should have the 40 acres or £40 in money. In 1663 John Hathorne complained to the church at Lynn that Andrew Mansfield and William Longley had given false testimony in the recent land case, for which they were censured. They appealed to the county court, accusing Hathorne of slander, of which he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £10 and make a public acknowledgment in the meeting-house at Lynn, or else to pay £20 and costs. This direct clash between the powers of Church and State appears to have caused considerable commotion at Lynn.

In 1663 Thomas Newhall, the first white person born at Lynn, was prosecuted by William Longley for assault and battery committed on the wife of said William Longley while she was assisting in running a land line.

In 1663 William Longley removed from Lynn to Groton. Under date of June 17, 1663, Thomas Browne of Groton gave deed to "William Longley of Lin, in the county of Essex, yeo-

The government of Massachusetts granted, April 16, 1734, 1000 acres of land to Robert Rand, whose father married a daughter of William and Joanna (Goffe) Longley, on account of the services to the colony of his granduncle Thomas Goffe. That Thomas Goffe must have rendered great services to the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, in their early days, is evident from this remarkable expression of gratitude, in the shape of a large grant of land, more than a century after the first settlements, to so remote a connection as a grandson of his sister.

The early emigrations to America, from England, were commercial ventures organized by English merchants. The religious element was made very prominent by some over-zealous Puritans, who attempted to establish, and did establish for a time, an ecclesiastical despotism in New England.

* The village of Firsby is about 4 miles northwest of Wainfleet St. Mary (there is also a Wainfleet All Saints) in Lincolnshire. Not far away is Somersby, where the poet Tennyson was born, and by Firsby runs the little river Steeping—the original of Tennyson's "Brook." Upon its grassy banks the first American William Longley, as a lad, doubtless disported himself, nigh three centuries agone.

man," of his house, orchard, lands, etc. in Groton, for £80. sterling. Under same date William Longley of Lynn and Joanna, his wife, conveyed to Thomas Browne, of "Grawton," his house, orchard and lands in Lynn for £125. sterling. Richard Blood, Capt. James Parker and William Longley were the three largest original proprietors of the extensive territory which originally bore the name of Groton. Probably some of William Longley's lands took in a portion of what later formed the town of Shirley, where some of his descendants settled. His large tracts of native forest were eventually divided into farms and occupied by his descendants. His son, John, was also an original proprietor of Groton.

William Longley first appears upon the records of Groton June 21, 1663, when with Capt. James Parker and others, he voted against the proposal to give Rev. Samuel Willard the use of the house and lands devoted by the town to the purposes of the ministry. There are numerous indications that the first William Longley was not in accord with the attempted ecclesiastical despotism of the day. He was selectman at Groton in 1665, and town clerk in 1666 and '67.

Groton was destroyed by Indians in the spring of 1676 and its inhabitants dispersed. William Longley and his family went to Charlestown, where they remained for a year or two and where he had a grant of land. Some members of the family were also in Lynn during this period. He returned to Groton with a large proportion of the old inhabitants, and rebuilt his house there. At Groton this dauntless pioneer man died Nov. 29, 1680. His widow, Joanna, married, about 1683, Benjamin Crispe, survived him, and died at Charlestown, probably at the home of one of her children, April 18, 1698, æ. 79. Her gravestone is still standing in the old Phipps street burial ground, Charlestown, where the remains of many of her descendants also lie. In her will she remembered her three grandchildren who had been carried captive by Indians in 1694. It contains the following clause:

> ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my three grandchildren y^t are in captivity, if they return, Vizdt, three books, one of y^m a bible, another a sermon book, treating of faith, and the other a psalm book.

William Longley. d. 1694. Son of William. Probably born at Lynn and removed with his father to Groton in 1663. He married (1) at Groton, May 15, 1672, Lydia. He married (2) previous to 1686, Deliverance Crispe, probably the widow of Jonathan Crispe, who died at Groton in 1680. Was a large owner of lands in Groton. He was town clerk of Groton in 1687 and from

1692 until his death, July 27, 1694, when he and his family, with the exception of three of the children, were slain by Indians. On Feb. 20, 1880, a monument at the place in Groton where stood William Longley's house, and where the first William Longley had also lived, was dedicated. The inscription reads:

HERE DWELT
WILLIAM AND DELIVERANCE LONGLEY
WITH THEIR EIGHT CHILDREN.
ON THE 27TH OF JULY, 1694,
THE INDIANS KILLED THE FATHER AND MOTHER
AND FIVE OF THE CHILDREN
AND CARRIED INTO CAPTIVITY
THE OTHER THREE.

Of the three children, Betty, Lydia and John, who were taken captive by the Indians, Betty died of starvation and Lydia was sold to the French in Canada. She became a Roman Catholic and a sister of the Congrégation de Nôtre Dame in Montreal. In that institution is preserved the French record of the baptism of Lydia Longley. A copy of it was procured by Dr. Samuel A. Green, a native of Groton and an ex-mayor of Boston, who gives the following translation in his historical sketch of Groton:

On Tuesday, April 24, 1696, the ceremony of baptism was performed on an English girl, named Lydia Longley, who was born April 14, 1674, at Groton, a few miles from Boston in New England. She was the daughter of William Longley and Deliverance Crisp,* both Protestants. She was captured in the month of July, 1694, by the Abénaqui Indians, and has lived for the past month in the house of the Sisters of the Congrégation de Nôtre Dame. The godfather was M. Jacques Leber, merchant; the godmother was Madame Marie Madeleine Dupont, wife of M. de Maricort, Ecuyer, Captain of a company of Marines: she named this English girl Lydia Madeleine. Signed

"LYDIA MADELEINE LONGLEY
"MADELEINE DUPONT
"LEBER
"M. CAILLE, acting curate."

Sister Madeleine died at the house of the Sisters of the Congrégation de Nôtre Dame, July 20, 1758, at the age of 84 years. Her remains and those of Sister Marguerite (who was her relative, Sarah Tarbell, of Groton) lie buried in the little cemetery connected with the convent.†

* Deliverance Crispe was probably her stepmother.

† In a *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, by the Abbé Tanguay, published in the Province of Quebec, in 1871, there is a list of "*Anglais*" who were taken "in the wars of the seventeenth century between New-France and New-England," including the name of "Lydia Madeleine Longly."

The Longleys and their relatives and connections at Groton suffered severely in the various Indian raids—in killed, wounded and missing. Among those captured by the Indians were three Tarbell boys, who were taken June 20, 1707. They married Indian women, became chiefs and founded the Indian settlement of St. Regis in Canada, which is said not to contain a pure-blooded Indian. A part of the village of St. Regis comes within the limits of Franklin county in the state of New York. More than once treaties have been made between the governor of that state and the chiefs of the Indians, among whom were the descendants of these Tarbell lads. On Sept. 23, 1825, a treaty was signed by eleven chiefs and trustees of the tribe, including Peter Tarbell, Thomas Tarbell, Mitchell Tarbell, Louis Tarbell and Battice* Tarbell. These were all descendants of the Tarbells of Groton, Mass.† Several efforts were made by the Massachusetts government to induce these wandering Tarbells and others to return to the New England fold, but without avail. They remained with the red men, and their children forgot the tongue which the fathers spoke. Among others taken captive from Groton was Matthias Farnsworth (born 1690). He was taken in August 1704. He remained in Canada, took a French wife, and the name is now found in French Canada written Farnet, Phaneuf, etc. Matthias Farnsworth was long supposed to be dead. He was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church at Montreal as Matthias Claude Farnet, his godfather being Claude de Ramezay.

Among the Canadian branches of Farnsworths—descendants of Matthias Farnsworth of Lynn and Groton, who was born in 1612 in Lancaster, Eng.—are those of Annapolis co., N. S. Several of his descendants went to Nova Scotia in the emigration of 1760 and settled in Granville.

John Longley. 1683–1750. "The Captive." Son of William. Born at Groton in 1683. Taken captive by Indians July 27, 1694, when the massacre of his family took place. He remained with the Indians over four years and was known among them as John Augary. He narrowly escaped death from starvation. He took kindly to life among the Indians, notwithstanding hardships, and, had it not been for determined efforts on the part of his relatives and the Massachusetts government, he would probably have become an Indian chief. He was ransomed by the government and, with great difficulty, induced to return to civilization. He became, instead of a great Indian Sachem, a respectable deacon of the church and leading citizen of Groton, Mass. Among papers in possession of the

* Saint Jean Baptiste.

† Some interesting reading in this connection is to be found in "A history of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, New York," by Dr. Franklin B. Hough (Albany, 1853).

New-England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston (Knox manuscripts), is a deposition made by John Longley, giving a brief statement concerning his captivity among the Indians.

John Longley married (1) in 1705 Sarah, daughter of Jonas Prescott, by whom he had five children. He married (2) at Lancaster Nov. 30, 1720, Deborah, daughter of John Wilder and widow of Robert Houghton, junior, by whom he had seven children. He had nine sons. Like his father and grandfather before him, he was clerk of the town of Groton. He filled that office from 1723 to 1726 and again in 1728 and 1729. He was town treasurer for some twelve years and had three elections as Representative to the General Court. He was deacon of the church 28 years. He died at Groton May 25, 1750. His widow, Deborah, died Nov. 7, 1763, in her 72d year.

William Longley. 1708–1788. Second child and oldest son of John. Born at Groton Feb. 7, 1708. Among the records of *baptismata* by the Rev. Dudley Bradstreet, 4th minister of Groton, is the following: *Feb. 15. 1707.* Guilielmus Longly Filius Joannis & Saraæ Longly.*

He married Jan. 4, 1733, Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker. He appears to have been concerned in the settlement of the new town of Lunenburg, adjoining Groton, and may have lived there for a time. In 1751, in company with his two brothers, John and Jonas, he removed from Groton to Shirley—a very serious journey through the wilderness, at that time, though only ten miles distance. In connection with Samuel Hazen, he built the first grist-mill at Shirley, to which a saw-mill was added later. He was the miller of Shirley and was succeeded by his son, William, in the same occupation.

William Longley saw military service in the French war. He served in Col. Jonathan Bagley's regiment during the campaign of 1758. Several of his brothers also served in this war. His brother, Joseph, who was in the same company as William, was mortally wounded at Fort William Henry and died at Greenbush, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1758. Under date of May 9, 1758, William Longley appointed his brother, "John Longley, of Shirley, gentleman," his lawful attorney to sell real estate and transact all business for him. Under this power of attorney, Dec. 5, 1763, John Longley, on behalf of his brother, William, "now residing in the Province of Nova Scotia, yeoman," deeded William's interest in the estate of his father's widow, Deborah, to their brother, Zachariah of Groton. William Longley removed to Nova Scotia in 1760 and settled in the Belleisle district, Granville, Annapolis co. He took with him his son, Israel, then about 15 years of age. About the time that Israel

* 1708 present style.

became of age he appears to have returned to Shirley, leaving the Nova Scotia property to Israel.

He died at Shirley May 15, 1788.

Israel Longley. 1745–1824. Son of William. Born at Groton, Oct. 12, 1745. Removed to Granville, N. S., with his father in 1760. Married in 1770 Anna, daughter of Isaac Kent. He was one of the grantees of the township of Wilmot, when that section of Annapolis county was opened up in 1777. He settled at a place in the new township which was given the name of Paradise — famed for its fruits and flowers. He died in Annapolis co., N. S., Sept. 16, 1824.

Anna Longley. 1773–1860. Daughter of Israel. Born in Annapolis co., N. S., Feb. 23, 1773. Married in 1792 Joseph Bent. Died in Annapolis co. Sept. 12, 1860.

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The Canadian branches of the Longleys have been very successful in maintaining life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness under the British flag.

Among the more prominent members of the family in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, may be mentioned Avard Longley (1824–1884), who represented Annapolis county, both in provincial and national parliaments, for many years. He was a grandson of the first Israel. In two of his successful elections his brother, Israel, was a candidate on the opposing ticket.

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Hon. James Wilberforce Longley (born 1849), F.R.S.C., etc., attorney-general of Nova Scotia, is a great-grandson of the first Israel. His eloquent voice has been heard in Boston on different occasions.

PRESCOTT.

John Prescott. 1605–1681. James Prescott, who married a Standish, was of Standish in Lancashire, Eng., in the time of good Queen Elizabeth. An order of Her Majesty, dated August, 1564, directs him "to keep in readiness horsemen and armor." He had six sons, the oldest of whom was Sir James Prescott, of the manor of Dryby in Lincolnshire, who married Alice Molineaux. The second son, Roger, married (1) Elizabeth and (2) Ellen Shaw of Standish. Ralph, youngest son of Roger and Ellen, born

in 1572, had a wife, Ellen, and a youngest child, John Prescott, the emigrant, who was born at Standish in 1605. He married Jan. 21, 1629, at Wygan, in Lancashire, Mary Platts, "a Yorkshire girl," and removed to Sowerby in Yorkshire, where he lived for some seven years. In 1638 he emigrated to Barbados, W. I., where he became a landowner. There does not appear to be any evidence that religious matters had anything to do with his emigration. In 1640 he migrated from the island of Barbados to the Massachusetts Bay colony in North America. He landed at Boston, and took up his residence at Watertown, which was a sort of "clearing-house" for early emigrants. He had grants of land at Watertown. In 1643 he associated himself with Thomas King (see p. 20) and others in the purchase from Sholan, the Indian Sachem of the Nashaway tribe, of a large tract of land, where he became one of the pioneer settlers. He was probably settled on these lands by June, 1645. In 1652 this settlement at Nashaway, of which for forty years John Prescott was the leading spirit, was incorporated and, "at the request of the inhabitants," was given the name of "Prescott" by the House of Deputies. Some of the Puritan Deputies discovered, however, after this graceful act had been performed, that, from their point of view, John Prescott was not all that he ought to be. He had maintained his liberty of conscience, which was something that they could not tolerate — especially under the sway of a John Endecott. The awful fact transpired that John Prescott had "never given public adhesion to the established church covenant;" in short, he was not a "freeman," and, therefore, not eligible for any kind of an office, and not even a voter, so to name a whole township, and especially one where there was a good deal of "heresy," after such a man, could not be thought of. In 1653 the name of the town was changed by the House of Deputies to West Town, and, finally, as a sort of compromise, to Lancaster. Thus this town bears, at the present day, instead of one of the greatest of American family names, the name of the native county in England of the founder of that family.

John Prescott is surely deserving of high honor, if for no other reason, for the stand which he took in favor of intellectual and religious liberty. He was a supporter of Dr. Robert Child, who truthfully set forth in his petition to the Massachusetts government, in 1646, that there were "many thousands in these plantations" who were most unjustly detained from voting and from all part in the government because "they will not take these church covenants." Gov. John Winthrop, in his history of New England (II. 306), relates, with pious superstition, the ills which "a special providence of God" brought upon those who favored Child's petition. He tells

how the pioneer Prescott "lost a horse and his lading in Sudbury river, and a week after, his wife and children, being upon another horse, were hardly saved from drowning." All this befell Prescott on account of his refusal to promptly bend the knee to the Puritan theocracy! Governor Winthrop failed to note the wonderful interposition of providence which saved Prescott's wife and children from a watery grave, which he would have been quick to do had it suited his purpose.

John Prescott finally found it advisable to become a "freeman" in 1669, when he was about sixty-four years of age, and after the religious restrictions had been altered by instructions from the government of Charles II.

In 1654 John Prescott built the first grist-mill in Lancaster, and also, later, a saw-mill. In 1667, by contract with Capt. James Parker and others, a committee of citizens of Groton, he built a grist-mill in Groton, to which a saw-mill was afterwards added, receiving, in consideration, 520 acres of land in Groton and various privileges. He and his family escaped the Indian massacre of 1676, when Lancaster was destroyed, and remained uninhabited for three years. He returned to Lancaster about 1679, and rebuilt his mills and houses.

He brought with him to America a suit of armor which had probably been worn by him, or some of his ancestors, in the British army. This he used sometimes to don, greatly to the terror of the Indians.

He died at Lancaster in December, 1681. His wife died a short time before him. In the old burial field at Lancaster the remains of this ideal pioneer man were laid. There, upon a rude fragment of slate-stone, may be deciphered the words, faintly traced, "John Prescott deceased."

Jonas Prescott. 1648–1723. Youngest child of John. Born at Lancaster in June, 1648. Married Dec. 14, 1672, Mary, daughter of John Loker. He settled in Groton, where he was the first miller — succeeding to the mill and lands of his father there. Both Jonas Prescott and his father followed the calling of blacksmith, as well as miller and millwright.

He was town clerk of Groton for several years, selectman, Representative, and Captain of militia.

He died, generally lamented, Dec. 31, 1723.

Sarah Prescott. 1686–1718. Daughter of Jonas. Born at Groton May 3, 1686. Married in 1705 John Longley. Died at Groton March, 8, 1718.

The Hon. Benjamin Prescott (1696–1738), justice of Superior Court, etc., was a brother of Sarah and father of Col. William Prescott, who served as lieutenant in the expedition of 1755 to Nova Scotia, which expelled the French Acadians, and who led the Colonial forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. A monument marks the place of his birth at Groton. Col. William Prescott was the father of the Hon. William Prescott (1762–1844), who married Catharine Green Hickling and whose son was William Hickling Prescott, the historian (1796–1859).

Col. William Prescott's sister, Elizabeth, married Col. Abijah Willard, loyalist. He went with the Royal army to Halifax, N. S., in 1776. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished by the revolted colonies. He settled in St. John county, Province of New Brunswick, and named the locality Lancaster (now the parish of Lancaster) after his native place in Massachusetts. He died at Lancaster, N. B., in 1789.

LOKER.

John Loker. See page 27.

Mary Loker. 1653–1735. Daughter of John — a posthumous child. Born at Sudbury Sept. 28, 1653. Married at Lancaster Dec. 14, 1672, Jonas Prescott, by whom she had twelve children. Died Oct. 28, 1735. It is said that she lived to see one hundred and seventy-six of her descendants.

PARKER.

Joseph Parker. d. 1690. Was one of the original proprietors of Groton, and also a petitioner for Chelmsford in 1653 and Dunstable in 1673. Was a large landowner in these places. He was a brother of James Parker of Groton, Chelmsford and Dunstable, and they had three other brothers, Abraham, John and Jacob, among the early settlers of New England. He was a selectman, etc., at Dunstable. The official seal or "town's brand marke" of Groton was adopted by the government on his petition.

His first wife, Margaret, died about 1654. He married (2) June 24, 1655, Rebecca Read. He died in 1690, leaving an only son, Joseph.

Joseph Parker. 1653–1725. Son of Joseph. Born at Chelmsford March 30, 1653. Said to have been the first child born there. He and his father both served in King Philip's war. Feb. 15, 1676, while going after reinforcements from Major Willard's forces, they were ambushed and "had ye Indian bullets thick about them." The son was wounded in the shoulder and had his clothes torn by pistol bullets. One of the two was at Charlestown, for a time, after the destruction of the frontier towns, and was admitted as a citizen there April 3, 1676. He settled, later, in Groton. His first wife, Elizabeth, was probably the daughter of Richard and Isabel Blood of Groton. He married (2) Nov. 19, 1684, Hannah. He died at Groton in 1725, and his widow, Hannah, was appointed to administer his estate. She sold the homestead in Groton to Thomas Tarbell in 1729.

Joseph Parker. 1689–1753. Son of Joseph. Born March 1, 1689. Married Jan. 24, 1716, Abigail, daughter of Obadiah Sawtell. He died at Groton Nov. 26, 1753, leaving nine or ten children and a large estate.

Mary Parker. 1716–1758. Oldest child of Joseph. Born at Groton Oct. 12, 1716. Married at Groton Jan. 4, 1733, William Longley. Died at Shirley Aug. 7, 1758.

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The many early Parkers in New England begot many early Mary Parkers, and there is, naturally, some confusion about them. In 1692, during the Salem witchcraft frenzy, a Mary Parker was hanged as a witch. At her examination she was asked, "How long have ye been in the snare of the devil?" She answered: "I know nothing of it. There is another woman of the same name in Andover." Nevertheless she was hanged. In 1710 an act was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts reversing the witchcraft convictions and declaring them to be null and void. The representatives of the witch, Mary Parker, received from the government of Massachusetts the munificent sum of £8. as compensation for her illegal execution.

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Among Parker descendants of note is Samuel Parker, the Hawaiian. He is descended from Samuel Parker of Dedham, through John P. Parker of Newton, who settled in Hawaii about 1816 and whose son, the father of Samuel, owned half of the island. Samuel Parker, millionaire, nobleman at King Kalakaua's court and Prime Minister under Queen Liliuokalani, is said to have been offered the governorship of Hawaii by President Roosevelt.

SAWTELL.

Richard Sawtell. d. 1694. Was a proprietor at Watertown in 1636. He was one of the early settlers of Groton, where he was the first town clerk, filling that office in 1662–4. Richard Sawtell served in Major Appleton's company during King Philip's war. He appears to have returned to Watertown after the destruction of Groton by the Indians in 1676. Was selectman, etc. He died at Watertown Aug. 21, 1694. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Watertown Oct. 18, 1694. He left his lands in Groton to his son Obadiah.

On May 23, 1665, "goodwife Sawtell" was among those who were "warned" by the selectmen of Watertown for "not attending their seats in the meeting-house, appointed them by the town."

Obadiah Sawtell. 1649–1740. Son of Richard. Probably born at Watertown about 1649. Married, about 1682, Hannah, daughter of George Lawrence. Died at Groton March 20, 1740, "in 92^{d} year of his age," according to the inscription on his gravestone at Groton. Obadiah Sawtell was a soldier in King Philip's war. His son, Obadiah, was killed by Indians at Charlestown, N. H., June 17, 1749.

Abigail Sawtell. 1698–1787. Daughter of Obadiah. Born at Groton March 13, 1698. Married at Groton Jan. 24, 1716, Joseph Parker. Died at Pepperrell Feb. 9, 1787. The inscription on her tombstone at Groton reads:

> She left two hundred or upwards
> of children and grand-children.
> The sweet remembrance of Y^{e} Just
> Shall flourish when she sleeps in dust.

Upon her death, her grandson, Joshua Longley of Shirley, administered her estate.*

LAWRENCE.

George Lawrence. 1637–1709. An early settler at Watertown. Married (1) Sept. 29, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Crispe. She died May 28, 1691. He married (2) Aug. 16, 1691, Elizabeth Holland, who survived him.

He died at Watertown March 21, 1709.

* Joshua was son of William Longley, the progenitor of the Nova Scotia branch of this family, and was a man of note in the business and politics of Shirley. He married Bridget Melvin of Concord. Of him Chandler's History of Shirley remarks: "Of all who have borne the name of Longley in Shirley, Joshua (the tenth-born of William, the eldest son of the redeemed captive) was the most illustrious."

Hannah Lawrence. b. 1662. Daughter of George. Born May 24, 1662. Married, about 1682, Obadiah Sawtell. Probably died at Groton — after 1726.

CRISPE.

Benjamin Crispe. b. 1611. Born in England about 1611. Came to America in 1629 with Major Edward Gibbons. Was proprietor at Watertown in 1636. Made a freeman May 6, 1646. He sold his property at Watertown Sept. 25, 1666, to Thomas Boydon, and removed to Groton. Was selectman at Groton in 1668. He returned to Watertown after the destruction of Groton by the Indians in 1676, and was living there in 1681.

His wife, Bridget, dying, he married (2) about 1683, Joanna, widow of William Longley, who survived him.

Elizabeth Crispe. 1637–1691. Daughter of Benjamin. Born Jan. 8, 1637. Married Sept. 29, 1657, George Lawrence. Died at Watertown May 28, 1691.

KENT.

The Kents were seated at Sherbeck, England, as far back as the thirteenth century. Several of this name came to America in the early immigrations. One of the most distinguished of Kent descendants in America was the "Chancellor," James Kent of New York, who died Nov. 12, 1847, æ. 84. He was of the sixth generation from the immigrant Thomas Kent.

Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George III., and the father of Queen Victoria, was governor of Nova Scotia in 1796. At his death in 1820 this title became extinct.

John Kent. Born in England. Came to Dedham in 1645. He was made a freeman May 3, 1654. He had two brothers, Joseph and Joshua, who came to Dedham about the same time.* He married May 21, 1662, Hannah, daughter of Francis Griswold.

* If any religious or political reason influenced the emigration of these three brothers, at this comparatively late period, it must have been the desire to escape Puritan domination in England.

One genealogical writer makes the statement that large numbers of people came to America because they were "disgusted with the rule of Cromwell and his fanatics."

He removed from Dedham to Charlestown in 1673. In 1678 and '79 was one of the "tythingmen." He bought land of William Bullard's heirs in 1695. In old age — July 16, 1707 — he deeded his dwelling-house and lands in Charlestown to his son John of Scituate.

Ebenezer Kent. 1680–1752. Son of John. Born at Charlestown Aug. 18, 1680. Removed to Hingham about 1700 and built the first dwelling-house on the west side of the Conahasset river. He married Sept. 8, 1703, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Gannett. Was a landowner in several Massachusetts towns. He died Feb. 16, 1752. His will is at Suffolk Probate records, Boston. The administrators were his widow, Hannah, and sons Isaac and Ebenezer.

Isaac Kent. b. 1712. Son of Ebenezer. Born at Hingham Sept. 27, 1712 (or, perhaps, a few years later). Married Oct. 25, 1739, Rachel, daughter of Andrew Beal. Removed in 1745 to Milford. From 1750 to 1760 his name is on the executive committee of that town. On May 17, 1760, he was a passenger by the sloop "Charming Molly" from Boston to Annapolis, Nova Scotia. He took his live stock with him in the vessel, and settled near Round Hill, Annapolis co. In 1770 he was one of the largest land owners in the township of Annapolis, being returned in census as holding one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight acres. Died in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia.

Anna Kent. b. 1750. Daughter of Isaac. Born at Milford, Mass., July 25, 1750. Married in 1770 Israel Longley. Had fourteen children. Died in Annapolis co., N. S.

GRISWOLD.

Francis Griswold. d. 1652. A resident of Cambridge in 1636. Had grant of land there at that date. He was a drummer. A member of the Cambridge church. Bought various properties at Cambridge. Proprietor also of Charlestown, whither he removed about 1650. Bought at Charlestown March 16, 1650, house, orchard and lands from Richard Wilson of Boston, the witness to the transaction being Increase Nowell. He died at Charlestown Oct. 2, 1652, leaving two children: Elizabeth, who married Jonas Palmer of Rehoboth, and Hannah. His widow, Mary, married

about January, 1654, William Bullard of Charlestown, formerly of Dedham. They were members of the church at Cambridge in 1658. She died at Charlestown May 17, 1685. William Bullard died at Dedham Dec. 24, 1686, æ. about 92.

Hannah Griswold. 1645–1691. Daughter of Francis. Born at Cambridge March 4, 1645. Married at Dedham May 21, 1662, John Kent. The "wife of brother John Kent" was received into the church at Dedham Feb. 5, 1665. She died Jan. 9, 1691.

GANNETT.

Matthew Gannett. 1618–1694. Was born in England, probably Dorsetshire, in 1618. Settled at Hingham about 1638. Married, about 1650, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Andrews. In 1651 he removed to Scituate where he purchased an interest in the Conahasset lands from Anna Vinal. He died at Scituate in October, 1694.

Joseph Gannett. 1660–1693. Son of Matthew. Born at Scituate about 1660. He married Aug. 15, 1682, Deborah, daughter of Henry Coombs. Died of yellow fever at Scituate, Aug. 14, 1693.

Hannah Gannett. 1684–1767. Danghter of Joseph. Born in 1684 at Scituate. Married at Scituate, Sept. 8, 1703, Ebenezer Kent. Died at Hingham March 27, 1767.

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A member of this family, Benjamin, married in 1783 Deborah Sampson* (1760–1827), who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Having spun and wove the cloth, she had made for herself a suit of male attire and enlisted in the 4th Massachusetts regiment of the Colonial army, in April 1781, under the name of Robert Shurtliffe. She served two and one-half years with the army and took part in several engagements, without her sex being discovered until after the close of the war, though she was wounded. She was discharged Oct. 23, 1783, with a pension, the same as other soldiers. Soon afterwards she married Benjamin Gannett and became the exemplary mother of a respectable family of children. After her death her pension was continued to her husband during his lifetime.

* A member of an earlier generation of her family, Abigail Sampson, married in 1703 Experience Bent, grandson of the first John Bent (see Besbedge).

ANDREWS.

Thomas Andrews. d. 1643. Came from Devonshire, Eng., when, probably, well up in years, with his son, Joseph. Settled at Hingham previous to 1635, his grant of land there being adjacent to that of his son. Died at Hingham. Rev. P. Hobart records Aug. 21, 1643, "Old Thomas Andrews dyed."

Joseph Andrews. 1597–1680. Son of Thomas. Born in Devonshire, Eng., about 1597. Probably married in England and brought his wife, Elizabeth, with him to America. Settled early at Hingham where he was one of the grantees of 1635. Was the first town clerk of Hingham. Deputy for three years. He removed to Duxbury, where he lived some time and held various offices. He returned, later, to Hingham and there died Jan. 1, 1680. His widow, Elizabeth, died Aug. 12, 1688.

He erected the Andrews garrison house, probably the oldest building in Hingham, which passed, in 1665, into the possession of his son, Thomas. Thomas was Deputy from Hingham and Captain of militia. He perished, with most of his command, when on the ill-managed and disastrous expedition against the French in Canada, under Sir William Phipps, in 1690.

The will of Joseph Andrews provided carefully for his widow and family and remembered many of his descendants. Among the items in the bequests were: to "daughter Hannah Gannett 1 pewter platter," "daughter Mary Beard 1 pewter platter and 1 candlestick," to son Joseph "my sword and my gold ring and a bible" and "unto all my grandsons that bear my name, Joseph, each of them and every one of them a pewter platter." His son Ephraim got the estate in New Jersey. His son Thomas was made sole executor.

Hannah Andrews. 1622–1700. Daughter of Joseph. Born in England about 1622. Married about 1650, Matthew Gannett. Died July 21, 1700.

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The Andrews family of England furnished most important support to both the Plymouth and the Massachusetts colonies in their early struggles for existence.

Richard Andrews, who contributed so liberally to the Puritan funds, was an alderman of London. Thomas Andrews, who was probably a brother of Richard, was Puritan Lord Mayor of London, and appointed as his chaplain Samuel Mather—brother of Increase and uncle of Cotton Mather. Thomas and Richard An-

drews were both of the London Adventurers' company of merchants which organized the early emigrations.

Sir Edmund Andros (Andrews) was a royalist, an officer of the British army and a favorite at Court. He was governor successively of New York, New England, Virginia and Guernsey, where his family had been long established. His official reputation has suffered from "the caustic pens of the Mathers and the bitter spite of the early New England historians." (Henry Ferguson.) What relationship the above bore to the Hingham branch of the family has not been established.

COOMBS.

Henry Coombs. d. 1669. Was a proprietor at Salem in 1635. Bought property at Marblehead in 1648 and removed there. "Way-warden" at Marblehead in 1656. In 1667 there was a complaint* against him for saying that Mr. Walton, who was schoolmaster and acted as minister at Marblehead, "preached nothing but lies and he could prove him to be a knave." It does not appear that he was hanged for this offence but died in 1669. His widow, Elizabeth, died in 1709.

Deborah Coombs. d. 1728. Daughter of Henry. Born at Marblehead. Married at Marblehead, Aug. 15, 1682, Joseph Gannett. Married (2) at Scituate, June 17, 1703, Joseph House. Died at Scituate, Sept. 19, 1728.

BEAL.

John Beal. 1588–1688. Came to America in the "Diligent," from London, and landed at Boston, Aug. 10, 1638. He brought with him his wife, five sons, three daughters and two servants. He was of the parish of Hingham, in the Forehoe Hundred, Norfolk co., England. He settled at Hingham, Mass. Was Deputy in 1649 and '59. His wife, Nazareth, was daughter of Edmund Hobart. She died in 1658. He married (2) March 10, 1659, Mary, widow of his old friend Nicholas Jacob, of Hingham, Eng., who

* Prosecutions and decisive punishments for various forms of the crime of *lèse majesté* were frequent under the Puritan despotism. As an instance, from Salem court records Feb. 27, 1650: "Apphia, wife of John Clemence of Marblehead, to be set by the heels in the stocks at Marblehead half an hour for saying that the governor was the death of her father."

was one of the pioneers at Hingham, Mass., in 1633. She died at Hingham, June 15, 1681. John Beal was found dead in his yard April 1, 1688. Judge Sewall writes on that date: "Father Beal of Hingham dies æt. 100 years." His lengthy will, proved before Sir Edmund Andros, is on record at Suffolk Probate, Boston.

Jeremiah Beal. 1631–1716. Son of John. Born in England in 1631. Married Nov. 18, 1652, Sarah, daughter of William Ripley. He was Lieutenant in militia, selectman and Representative from Hingham for several years. Died Aug. 10, 1716.

Jeremiah Beal. 1655–1703. Son of Jeremiah. Born at Hingham, May 13, 1655. Married May 22, 1677, Hannah, daughter of Andrew Lane. Was selectman for several years. Died April 21, 1703.

Andrew Beal. 1686–1762. Son of Jeremiah. Born at Hingham, Jan. 27, 1686. Married Dec. 14, 1715, Rachel, daughter of Joshua Bates. Died Jan. 10, 1762.

Rachel Beal. b. 1719. Daughter of Andrew. Born at Hingham, Aug. 25, 1719. Married at Hingham by the Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, Oct. 25, 1739, Isaac Kent. Died in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

HOBART.

The author of "One thousand years of Hubbard history" claims that the Hubbards and Hobarts are descended from the Norse Sea-King Hubba, who ravaged portions of France and England in the latter half of the ninth century. According to Miss Yonge and Bardsley's new dictionary these names are derived from St. Hubert, patron of hunters.

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Edmund Hobart. 1574–1646. Born about 1574. Came to America from Hingham, Norfolk co., Eng., in 1633, with wife, three children and one servant. His wife was Margaret Dewey.*

*In the Dewey family history and life of George Dewey, Rear Admiral U. S. N., who destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay in 1898, it is stated that Margaret Dewey was born about 1575 and there is given the following copy from parish records of Hingham, Eng.: "Edmund Hubberte and Margaret Dewe were married the vij daie of September 1600."

He settled first at Charlestown, where he was one of ten citizens who agreed that only certain desirable persons should be allowed to "sit down and dwell in the town." He was admitted to the church in Boston in 1634. His wife, Margaret, died soon after arrival in America. He married (2) at Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1634, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Lyford.*

Edmund Hobart became one of the settlers of Hingham in 1635. He was Deputy for several years. He died at Hingham March 8, 1646. His widow died at Charlestown June 23, 1649.

Nazareth Hobart. 1601–1658. Daughter of Edmund. Born in England about 1601. Married in England John Beal. Died at Hingham, Sept. 23, 1658.

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Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, was a brother of Nazareth. He came out about two years later than his father, arriving at Charlestown, June 8, 1635, with wife and four children, in one of a fleet of seven vessels. He was one of the founders of Hingham, Sept. 18, 1635. He was the keeper of the famous "diary," which for forty-four years chronicled the births, deaths, marriages, etc., which came under his notice.

Peter Hobart appears to have been a staunch royalist and otherwise entirely out of sympathy with the Puritan stranglers of religious freedom. He had many clashes with the Puritans. In 1646 he was fined £20. for "seditious practices and derogation of and contempt for authority." According to Gov. Winthrop he was prevented from preaching in Boston "for that his spirit had been discovered to be averse to our ecclesiastical and civil government and he was a bold man and would speak his mind." Peter Hobart was born in 1604 and died Jan. 20, 1679. The names of eighteen of his children are recorded.

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Garret A. Hobart (1844–1899), who was elected vice-President of the United States in 1896, when William McKinley was first elected President, was of the 10th generation from Edmund Hobart and Margaret Dewey.

* Rev. John Lyford was sent out, in March, 1624, by the Company in England, from his charge at Lebeleglish, Ireland, to administer to the spiritual needs of the Plymouth settlement. Whether the Company neglected to inform itself as to his ecclesiastical and other leanings, or sent him with malice prepense, is not clear, but certain it is that he proved so very unacceptable to the brethren at Plymouth, and so stern an adherent to the faith of his forefathers, that he was banished from Plymouth colony a few months after his arrival.

RIPLEY.

William Ripley. d. 1656. Was of Wymondham, Norfolk co., England. Came to America in the "Diligent," in 1638, bringing with him his wife, two sons and two daughters. He was a weaver. Settled at Hingham in 1638. His wife died at Hingham. He married (2) Sept. 29, 1654, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Thaxter. William Ripley was buried at Hingham July 11, 1656. His widow married (3) Jan. 20, 1658, John Dwight.* She died July 18, 1660.†

Sarah Ripley. d. 1715. Daughter of William. Born in England. Married at Boston, Nov. 18, 1652, Jeremiah Beal. Died at Hingham, June 29, 1715.

LANE.

William Lane. d. 1654. Came from England with adult family, including two sons and four daughters. Settled at Dorchester in 1635 and received several grants of land there. He was a maltster and yeoman. His wife, Agnes, who was received into the church about 1637, died some time before him. His daughter, Mary (Long), lived with him at Dorchester up to the time of his death in 1654.

Andrew Lane. d. 1675. Son of William. Born in England. Settled with his brother, George, at Hingham—one of the original proprietors of 1635. He had various grants and made many purchases of lands at Hingham and in that vicinity. He was a felt-maker and farmer. He died at Hingham May 1, 1675. His widow, Triphena, died at Hingham June 2, 1707, said to have been aged about 95.

Hannah Lane. 1658–1719. Daughter of Andrew. Born at Hingham Sept. 30, 1658. Married May 22, 1677, Jeremiah Beal. Died Sept. 19, 1719.

* John Dwight of Dedham died in 1661. Timothy Dwight, his oldest son, was for many years town clerk of Dedham and also Representative in 1692. It is recorded of Timothy that "he inherited the estate and virtues of his father and added to both." He also, incidentally, added considerably to the family, as he had six wives and fourteen or fifteen children. His sixth wife died a few days after him in 1718. Two of his namesakes have been presidents of Yale University.

† "July 18. 1660. Elizabeth, sometime wife to Thos. Thaxter and to Wm. Ripley then to Mr Dwight at Dedham was drowned in a well." — Diary of Rev. P. Hobart.

BATES.

Clement Bates. 1595–1671. Son of James Bate of Lydd, Kent, Eng. Brother of James of Dorchester (see p. 16). Came to America in the "Elizabeth," in 1635, with wife, Anna, and five children. Settled at Hingham, where he was a grantee of Sept. 18, 1635. The old "Anchor Tavern" was on a portion of his estate. His wife, Anna, died at Hingham, Oct. 1, 1669, æt. 74. Clement Bates died Sept. 17, 1671—"Sabb. day night" (Hobart). His oldest son, James, who married Ruth, daughter of Rev. John Lyford, was made his executor.

Joseph Bates. 1630–1706. Son of Clement. Born in England in 1630. Married at Hingham Jan. 9, 1658, Esther, daughter of William Hilliard. Was selectman at Hingham for many years. Died April 30, 1706.

Joshua Bates. 1671–1757. Son of Joseph. Born at Hingham Aug. 14, 1671. Married Jan. 15, 1696, Rachel, daughter of Ibrook Tower. Died at Hingham in April, 1757.

Hon. John Lewis Bates (b. 1859), who was elected governor of the state of Massachusetts, Nov. 4, 1902, is a descendant of Joshua and of the 9th generation from Clement.

Rachel Bates. 1696–1780. Daughter of Joshua. Born at Hingham July 14, 1696. Married Dec. 14, 1715, Andrew Beal. Died Nov. 20, 1780.

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Another emigrant-member of this family was Edward Bates, who settled at Weymouth. Just what his relationship was to James and Clement has not been established.

From Edward was descended Joshua Bates of Weymouth (b. 1788) "whose munificence endowed and permanently founded the Boston Public Library." He died in London, Eng., as head of the house of Baring Brothers & Company, in 1864.

HILLIARD.

William Hilliard. An early resident of Boston and subsequently of Hingham, with wife Esther. He had three children—William, Esther and Mary—baptized by the Rev. P. Hobart at Hingham, Feb. 25, 1655.

Esther Hilliard. 1642–1709. Daughter of William. Born in Boston, March 25, 1642. Married Jan. 9, 1658, Joseph Bates. Died June 3, 1709.

TOWER.

John Tower. 1609–1702. Son of Robert and Dorothy (Damon) Tower. Baptized at Hingham, Eng., May 17, 1609. Settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Had several grants and made many purchases of lands in Hingham. He married, Feb. 13, 1639, Margaret, daughter of Richard Ibrook. He took an active part in current affairs and opposed both civil and religious authorities when occasion required. He was prominent in the Lieut. Eames military difficulties. He fortified and garrisoned his house at his own expense, but gained and kept the confidence of the Indians. He was a man of both courage and diplomacy. He died Feb. 13, 1702.

Ibrook Tower. 1644–1731. Son of John. Born at Hingham, Feb. 7, 1644. Married April 14, 1668, Margaret, daughter of John Hardin. Married (2) Aug. 6, 1712, Patience, widow of Daniel Hobart, whose father, Edmund, was twin brother of Rev. Peter Hobart. He was selectman in 1699. Died Nov. 21, 1731. His widow, Patience, died Dec. 22, 1747, æ. 80. His son, Daniel (b. 1671), died when on the ill-fated expedition to Canada, in 1690, with Capt. Thomas Andrews.

Rachel Tower. 1675–1757. Daughter of Ibrook. Born at Hingham, March 16, 1675. Married, Jan. 15, 1696, Joshua Bates, whom she survived. Died in old age, after 1757.

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Charlemagne Tower (1809–1889) of Philadelphia, distinguished as lawyer, soldier and man of affairs, author of the Tower genealogy, was 7th in descent from John Tower. His son, Charlemagne (b. 1848), was appointed United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary in 1897, later to Russia, and is the present (1903) ambassador to Germany.

IBROOK.

Richard Ibrook. d. 1651. Probably from Suffolk co., Eng. Came to America with his wife and three unmarried daughters and settled at Hingham in 1635. He died Nov. 14, 1651. His widow died April 4, 1664. He left no son. The name has been preserved as a given name among the descendants of his daughters.

Margaret Ibrook. 1617–1700. Daughter of Richard. Born in England about 1617. Married at Charlestown, Feb. 13, 1639, John Tower. Died at Hingham, May 15, 1700. Her sister, Ellen, married Joshua, brother of Rev. Peter Hobart, and her sister Rebecca was second wife of Rev. Peter Hobart. Another sister, Christian, married in England William Cockraine and came with him to America in 1637.

HARDIN.

The Hardins were among the very early settlers in New England. The first representatives of this name are believed to have come with Governor Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, in 1623, and to have received their grants of land from him. Sir Robert Gorges, a kinsman of the above, married, in England, Mary, daughter and heiress of William Hardin or Harding. The Gorges plantation was at the ancient Wessagussett, now Weymouth and Braintree.

John Hardin. Was of Braintree. He was probably a son of Joseph and Martha Hardin, of Braintree and Plymouth, and born about 1625. His uncle, Richard Hardin, who died at Braintree, Dec. 27, 1657, and who appears to have had a brother John and a son John, left a widow, Elizabeth, who was related to John Kent.

Margaret Hardin. 1647–1705. Daughter of John. Born in 1647. Married April 24, 1668, Ibrook Tower. Died at Hingham, Nov. 19, 1705. Sarah, another daughter of John Hardin, married, in 1669, John Tower, brother of Ibrook.

— VI.—

THE PROGENITORS OF MARY ELIZA BATH.

BATH.

John Bath. 1751–1816. When the long struggles between English and French, for supremacy in old Acadia, were drawing to a close, England found herself in possession of a land, inhabited, as far as it was inhabited, by French people and by Indians with French sympathies. The English, after forty years possession, did not succeed in founding a single English settlement, while the French population had steadily increased. In 1749, largely through the efforts of Capt. Thomas Coram, the British government was induced to exert itself to send some English-speaking people into the country. In June, 1749, Col. Edward Cornwallis arrived and established at Chebouctou a colony of 2,500 persons—mostly retired soldiers. This was the foundation of Halifax. After the deportation of the Acadians came the immigration of 1760, from New England, and in 1783 the "loyalist" immigration.* About midway between these two latter dates a number of families from the north of England settled in Annapolis county.† In one of these families came a young Yorkshireman bearing the distinguished old family name of Bath.‡ John Bath came with his uncle, William Clarke,

* These emigrations are often confounded by United States genealogical writers but they were entirely distinct movements and a quarter of a century apart. Concerning the "loyalists," "tories" or "refugees," a Canadian writer, Charles G. D. Roberts, says; "They brought to our making about thirty thousand people, of the choicest stock the colonies could boast * * * . Canada owes deep gratitude indeed to her southern kinsmen, who thus, from Maine to Georgia, picked out their choicest spirits and sent them forth to people our northern wilds."

The emigration of 1760, to the western part of Nova Scotia, though a comparatively small affair, was more in the nature of the present (1902-3) great movement which is taking place from the central and western states into the fertile, unoccupied lands of the Canadian North West.

† About this time there came also several families from the north of Ireland, including the Sproules, "a family whose male members were the equals of the Bents and Youngs in muscular endowments." (Calnek).

‡ Bath, Bathe or de Bathe—a very ancient English family, with Irish branches. Henry de Bathe was Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry III. There are people in the United States of the name of Bath who are of German origin.

"a highly respectable tenant farmer of Yorkshire,"—so runs the tale—who brought with him his four children. His wife, Dorothy, died just before his departure from England. They sailed from the city of Hull, near which they had lived, to Halifax, N. S., bringing with them in the vessel their horses, farming implements, etc. Young Bath, who was only about nineteen years of age, was landed at Halifax, with the horses, and took them across Nova Scotia to Annapolis, though the road from Windsor was then but a mere trail, even the mails being carried on foot. John Bath was the first to convey His Majesty's mails to Halifax on horseback. At Annapolis, John Bath was joined by his uncle, who had come from Halifax by water, and they settled in the township of Granville, on land bought from Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Provost Marshal of the county. Being settled in his new abode young John Bath followed the custom of the day and, about 1776, took unto himself a wife, in the person of one Kezia, a daughter of John Hill. John Bath became an honored citizen of the township of Granville. There he spent his days, tilling the fertile soil and cultivating the apple-trees of the beautiful Annapolis valley, and there he died Nov. 3, 1816, æ. 65.

His children were:

i. Elizabeth, b. May 19, 1777. m. about 1802, Obadiah Parker. d. January, 1867.
ii. John. see below.
iii. Mary, b. 1783. m. 1804, Israel Longley. d. Nov. 29, 1842.
iv. Tamar, b. 1785. m. 1806, Valentine Troop.
v. Hannah, b. 1787. d. 1802.
vi. Robert, b. 1789. m. 1812, Minetta Willoughby.
vii. Henrietta Cooper, b. 1792. m. 1812, Abner Troop.

John Bath. 1779–1860. Son of John. Born in Granville, N. S., Jan. 18, 1779. Married (1) in 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Troop. Married (2) in 1820, Phœbe, also daughter of Jacob Troop. Married (3) in 1842, widow Curry. He was Colonel in militia, Justice of the Peace, etc. He died in Granville, May 11, 1860.

His children were:

i. Hannah Stoneth, b. 1804. m. Dec. 24, 1822, Israel Longley Bent. d. Oct. 29, 1847.
ii. Kezia Ann, b. 1806. d. 1807.
iii. Kezia Ann, b. 1809. m. Feb. 22, 1831, James Edwin Reed. d. Oct. 7, 1842.
iv. John Fletcher, b. May 23, 1811. m. April 24, 1838, Elizabeth Ann (b. 1816. d. Dec. 24, 1855), daughter of David Shaw and Catharine (Wade) Hall. Justice of the Peace, etc. Died Sept. 3, 1891.

v. Mary Eliza. see below.
vi. Jacob Valentine, b. 1818. d. 1841, unm.
vii. Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1822. m. February, 1851, Charles Fitz-Randolph.* d. April 30, 1877.
viii. Abner Troop, b. April 28, 1825. m. Oct. 28, 1852, Sarah, daughter of William Handley Chipman.† d. July 11, 1880. His widow, Sarah, m. Dec. 6, 1887, Charles Parker and was living in 1902.
ix. Henrietta Maria, b. Jan. 29, 1833. m. March 24, 1856, Samuel Strong, Dry Goods merchant of Halifax, N. S. (d. March 5, 1895). Living in 1902.
x. Robert, b. June 2, 1836 m. (1) Dec. 28, 1858, Matilda, daughter of Rev. William Wilson. She d. March 23, 1880. He m. (2) Dec. 7, 1883, Ada, daughter of Silas Morse and Maria Anne (Witherspoon) Troop. Living in 1902.

Mary Eliza Bath. 1813–1878. Daughter of John. Born in Granville, N. S., Sept. 29, 1813. Married Nov. 22, 1838, Gilbert Bent. Died at St. John, N. B., Dec. 12, 1878.

HILL.

No family ante-dates the Hills in New England. One of this name came in the expedition of Bartholomew Gosnold in the "Concord" in 1602—the first direct voyage across the Atlantic to New England. This was eighteen years before the soil at Plymouth was made sacred by the feet of the Pilgrims, and even before the first settlements were made in Nova Scotia by the French. Gosnold's plantation at Cuttyhunk, now in the town of Gosnold, did not prove a success, and the party returned to England, but the Hills have taken part in a large proportion of the settlements in New England since that date.

* Charles Fitz-Randolph was proprietor of the "Belle" farm, near Bridgetown, N. S. His grandfather, Robert Fitz-Randolph, a loyalist, acquired this property from Col. Christopher Prince, M.P.P. It was originally known as "Bellivean's," from the name of the French Acadian proprietor, who was one of those unfortunate "exiles."

Hon. Archibald Drummond Fitz-Randolph of Fredericton, N. B., of beloved and honored memory, who was born in 1833 and died May 14, 1902, was a nephew of Charles.

† William Handley Chipman of Bridgetown, N. S. (born 1801) was fifth in descent from the emigrant John Chipman, from Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1631 (see p. 24). He was a brother of Zachariah Chipman of St. Stephen, N. B., whose daughter, Alice Starr, married in 1867, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, CB., KCMG. (1818–1896), who was governor of the province of New Brunswick and finance minister of Canada.

Also fifth in descent from John Chipman was Ward Chipman, (1754–1824), loyalist, justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and father of Ward Chipman, (1787–1851), chief justice of New Brunswick.

John Hill. Was one of the emigrants of 1760 from Massachusetts* to Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. He went from Boston, Mass., by the "Charming Molly," May 17, 1760, and settled in Granville, N. S., where, in a census, taken in 1770, he was put down as having a household of five persons. He had three daughters and one son, Samuel, married in Annapolis co., N. S.

Kezia Hill. Daughter of John. Probably born in Massachusetts about 1753. Married in Granville, N. S., in 1776, John Bath. Died in Granville, N. S.

TROOP.

Valentine Troop. 1713–1776. Among the settlers, from Massachusetts, in the township of Granville, Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, within a few years after the granting of the township, in 1759, was Valentine Troop. He probably settled there about 1763. The frontage of his lot on the Annapolis river is still known as Troop's Point. A half century before his advent this locality had been the scene of fighting between English and French, when a force from New England made the unsuccessful attempt of 1707 to capture Port Royal. Valentine Troop married, in Massachusetts, Catharine Church (Calnek's History). Several of his children were probably born before his settlement in Nova Scotia.

Valentine Troop was probably an original immigrant† who came to Boston not many years before his removal to Nova Scotia. Boston was his place of residence for several years prior to his migration. In April, 1762, "Valentine Troop, of Boston, in our County of Suffolk, Trader," recovered a judgment against Cornelius

* He was probably a descendant of Master John Hill who may have come to Boston in Gov. Winthrop's fleet in 1630. He went from Massachusetts to Plymouth. Was at Plymouth in 1632, and settled at Dorchester in 1633, where he had a large family by wife, Frances. He died at Dorchester, May 31, 1664. His widow, Frances, married Jonas Austin in 1667 and died in 1676. He had a son John (b. about 1638), who settled in Sherborn and married (1) Hannah Johnson, (2) Elizabeth (Thorpe), widow of Benjamin Bullard. He died at Sherborn, Jan. 23, 1718. The other sons of first John Hill were Jonathan, one of the early settlers of Bridgewater, Mass., Samuel, who died at Dorchester in 1709, and Ebenezer who was of Dorchester.

† Some genealogists have naturally supposed that Valentine Troop was a descendant of William Troop, 1638–1704 (the progenitor of the Throops), of Barnstable 1666 and Bristol 1687. William Troop, tradition has it, was a scion of the English house of Scrope (Scroop) who varied the name to Troop, upon coming to America, after the execution, by Charles II., in 1660, of Col. Adrian Scrope, one of the judges of Charles I. Investigation, however, does not show any probability of Valentine having been a descendant of William. Some aver a connection with the Valentines of Long Island, N. Y. In Nova Scotia there is a firmly-rooted tradition that Valentine Troop came originally from Germany, though Troop does not appear to be a German name, and it would seem more probable that he was of Scotch or English origin.

Bollan, Baker, of Boston, for £40 and costs, in the "Inferior Court of Common Pleas," Boston. An execution was issued, under which a property of Bollan, situated on Frog Lane, Boston, was taken and transferred to Valentine Troop, the execution being returned as satisfied July 19, 1762. (Suffolk Deeds.)

Like others of the settlers who took up the Acadian lands, Valentine Troop saw some military service in the campaigns against the French. He served under Jeffry Amherst, in the expedition against the French in Canada, in 1759. In a return of that year, in the Massachusetts archives, his age is put down as 45, and residence, Boston. He also served for eight months, in 1760, under Major Jeremiah Greene, in the company of Capt. Giles Harris. He received his discharge Oct. 30, 1760. This company may have been at Annapolis, N. S. Valentine Troop died in Granville, N. S., August 16, 1776.

Many of his descendants have been prominent, in Canada, in Church and State, as well as in mercantile affairs.

Jacob Troop. b. 1758. Son of Valentine. Born in Massachusetts, about 1758, according to Calnek. In census of Granville, N. S., in 1770, he is put down as a householder or proprietor. Married in 1774, Anna, daughter of Abner Morse. Died in Granville, N. S.

One of his grandchildren was Jacob Valentine Troop, who settled in St. John, N. B., founded the shipping house of Troop & Son, and was, at one time, a Representative from St. John to the New Brunswick House of Assembly.

Elizabeth Troop. 1784–1818. Daughter of Jacob. Born in Granville, N. S., in 1784. Married in 1803, John Bath. She died in 1818, and John Bath married, for second wife, her sister Phœbe (b. 1798).

MORSE.

Samuel Morse. 1585–1654. Born in England about 1585. Came to America in the "Increase" in 1635, with wife Elizabeth. Lived first at Watertown. Was one of the founders of Dedham, where he settled in 1637. Was town treasurer and selectman at Dedham. When the settlement of Medfield was projected he cast in his lot with the new town. He died at Medfield, Dec. 3, 1654. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Dedham, June 20, 1655, æ. 68.

Daniel Morse. 1613–1688. Son of Samuel. Born in England in 1613. On his arrival in America he went to Watertown, where he became a freeman in 1635. A few years later he sold his lands at Watertown to John Sherman and settled in Dedham. He married, probably about 1638, Lydia, daughter of Anthony Fisher. He took a prominent part in the settlement of Medfield and Sherborn. Removed to Medfield in 1651. In 1658 he settled in the district which afterwards became the town of Sherborn, where he had purchased a tract of 800 acres of land. He sold his homestead in Medfield to Thomas Thurston. Was selectman at Medfield in 1655–7, and at Sherborn from 1678 until his death. He died June 5, 1688. It is written: "in all public meetings and elections in Sherborn precedence was uniformly yielded to him as long as he lived."

Daniel Morse. 1641–1702. Son of Daniel. Born at Dedham, Jan. 31, 1641. Settled at Sherborn. Married in 1669, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. George Barbour. Died at Sherborn, Sept. 29, 1702, leaving nine children.

Daniel Morse. 1672–1719. Son of Daniel. Born at Sherborn, July 10, 1672. Married in 1696, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Holbrook. Died at Sherborn, April 4, 1719, leaving four children.

Obadiah Morse. 1704–1753. Son of Daniel. Born Aug. 15, 1704. He inherited the homestead of his father at Sherborn. Married Nov. 28, 1728, Mercy, daughter of William Walker. He died in 1753, leaving ten children and a large estate. Among the items of personal property in his inventory was "one negro man servant" valued at £300. His widow, Mercy, was appointed to administer his estate.

Abner Morse. 1731–1803. Son of Obadiah. Born at Sherborn, Sept. 25, 1731. Married at Sherborn, Feb. 19, 1756, Anna, daughter of Jonathan Church. He sailed from Boston, May 17, 1760, by the sloop "Charming Molly" for Annapolis, N. S., taking with him in the vessel 2 oxen, 2 cows and 1 three-year-old horse. He settled in the township of Annapolis, entering upon some of the former possessions of the banished Frenchmen. In 1770 he held 1046 acres of land. He died in the township of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Dec. 28, 1803.

Anna Morse. b. 1758. Daughter of Abner. Born at Sherborn, Dec. 30, 1758. Married in Annapolis co., N. S., in 1774, Jacob Troop. Had nine children. Died in Annapolis co.

FISHER.

Anthony Fisher. 1591–1671. Son of Anthony Fisher, who, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, lived in England, in the parish of Syleham, county of Suffolk. His estate, known as Wignotte, was upon the south bank of the Waveney river. This Anthony Fisher died April 11, 1640. His will was probated in London in December, 1641. His wife was Mary, daughter of William Fiske* of the parish of South Elmham St. James, Suffolk co. The Fiskes were an old Puritan family of Suffolk, descended from Daniel Fisc, who received a grant of land from King John in 1208, through Symond Fiske of the manor of Stadhaugh in Suffolk.

Anthony Fisher, the emigrant, was baptized at Syleham, Eng., April 23, 1591. He came to America with wife Mary, and children, probably in the "Rose," arriving at Boston, June 26, 1637. He settled at Dedham. His wife, Mary, was received into the Dedham church March 27, 1642, but Anthony was one of the men who did not bow promptly to the Puritan despotism. He proved very obstreperous. The minister and deacons had a great deal of trouble with him. He was "proud" and "haughty" and did not become sufficiently "humbled" to be "comfortably received into ye church" until March 11, 1645, when he was about 54 years of age, and, probably, as a necessary prelude to holding office. He was selectman at Dedham in 1646 and '47, Deputy in 1649, and held various other offices there. He was also selectman for several years at Dorchester. His wife, Mary, dying, he married (2) at Dorchester, Nov. 14, 1663, Isabel, widow of Edward Breck. He died at Dorchester, April 28, 1671. His widow, Isabel, died June 21, 1673.

Lydia Fisher. 1620–1691. Daughter of Anthony. Born in England about 1620. Married, probably about 1638, Daniel Morse. Died Jan. 29, 1691.

The Worshipful Daniel Fisher, her brother, was Speaker of the House of Deputies for several years, and a member of the government of Massachusetts at the time of his death in 1683.

BARBOUR.

George Barbour. 1615–1685. Born in England about 1615. Sailed for America in the "Transport" July 4, 1635. He became

* Several members of the Fiske family came to America in the early immigrations. Among notable Fiske descendants was John Fiske, the historian and scientist, who died in 1901.

a townsman at Dedham in 1640, but did not take the freeman's oath there until 1647. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company in 1646. Was one of the founders of Medfield, where he was chief military officer, served ten years on the board of selectmen, twenty-three years consecutively as town clerk* and many years as Deputy to the General Court. He married Nov. 24, 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Clarke. She died in 1683. He married (2) Joanna (Faxon), widow of Anthony Fisher the second.

Capt. George Barbour died in 1685 and administration of his estate was granted to his son Samuel.

His widow, Joanna, died Oct. 16, 1694.

Elizabeth Barbour. 1651–1714. Daughter of George. Born at Dedham, April 11, 1651. Married in 1669 Daniel Morse. Died at Sherborn, Sept. 22, 1714.

CLARKE.

Rowland Clarke. d. 1638. Was a proprietor at Dedham in 1637, and there died Feb. 2, 1638. His widow, Mary, was admitted to the church in April, 1642, and died May 22, 1642.

Elizabeth Clarke. d. 1683. Daughter of Rowland. Probably born in England. Married at Dedham, Nov. 24, 1642, Capt. George Barbour. Died at Medfield in 1683.

HOLBROOK.

John Holbrook. Was of Weymouth and Dorchester. Probably a brother of Thomas Holbrook of Dorset, Eng., who sailed from Weymouth, Eng., March 20, 1635, with wife and family, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. John Holbrook was made a freeman May 13, 1640. He purchased a large milling property at Weymouth in 1656 and 1669. Appears also to have been a landowner at Braintree. He was Deputy from Weymouth in 1651. His first

* Capt. George Barbour drew and attested many documents for the people of Medfield. The pioneers, as a rule, were not good peumen. They wielded both the sword and the ploughshare better than the pen. A large proportion of our forefathers "made their marks."

wife, Sarah, died Jan. 14, 1644. He married (2) Elizabeth. He died after 1674.

John and Thomas Holbrook were both proprietors of the town of Rehoboth.

Thomas Holbrook. 1624–1705. Son of John. Probably born about 1624. Made a freeman in May, 1645. He lived at Dorchester until about 1652, when he became one of the pioneers at Boggestow (afterwards Sherborn). He was selectman, etc., at Sherborn. Was a large landowner in Sherborn and Dorchester. He married (1) Experience, daughter of Hopestill and Experience Leland. He married (2) May 28, 1656 (the first marriage performed by the commissioners of Medfield) Hannah, daughter of John and Margaret Shepard of Braintree. She died Aug. 28, 1668. He married (3) at Medfield, Jan. 26, 1669, Margaret Bowker.* She died April 9, 1690. He married (4) Oct. 31, 1693, Mary Rogers, whom he also survived. Thomas Holbrook died April 11, 1705. His will bequeathed his estate to eight children and three grandchildren.

Susanna Holbrook. 1674–1717. Daughter of Thomas. Probably born at Sherborn about 1674. Married in 1696, Daniel Morse. Died at Sherborn April 14, 1717.

WALKER.

Thomas Walker. d. 1697. Was a resident of Boston in 1661 and not long after this date settled in Sudbury, where he went, it appears, to take charge of a free school. He was innholder at Sudbury, in 1672. His daughter, Mary, married Rev. James Sherman. He died at Sudbury in 1697. The first bequest in his will is "to my wife, Mary Walker, all my moveables, and negro Sambo, to be solely at her disposal." His widow, Mary, married, about December, 1705, Capt. John Goodenow (*q. v.*). By a document dated Feb. 17, 1707, and recorded June 16, 1719, she gave her "negro Sambo" his freedom at her decease. She died at Sudbury, Nov. 4, 1731.

William Walker. 1666–1732. Son of Thomas. Born at Sudbury, July 22, 1666. Married May 6, 1686, Sarah, daughter

*Edmund Bowker died at Sudbury in March, 1667, leaving a widow Margaret. This Edmund Bowker, or another, had lived at Dorchester and been miller there.

of John Goodenow. Died at Sudbury, Oct. 3, 1732. The old Walker garrison house at Sudbury was built by William Walker or his father. Among the items of his inventory is a considerable collection of books.

Mercy Walker. b. 1709. Daughter of William. Born about 1709. Married at Sudbury, Nov. 28, 1728, Obadiah Morse. Married (2) at Sherborn, May 25, 1757, Ezekiel Newton of Southborough. Probably died at Southborough at an advanced age.

GOODENOW.

Edmund Goodenow. 1611–1688. Born about 1611. Came from Dunhead, Wilts, England, with wife, Anne, two young sons and one servant, in the "Confidence," in 1638, and settled at Sudbury, where he was one of the proprietors of 1639. His brothers, John and Thomas, with their wives and families, also came in the "Confidence,"* in which vessel came many others of the Sudbury settlers. Edmund Goodenow was Deputy from Sudbury, Captain of militia, etc. His wife, Anne, died at Sudbury, March 9, 1675, æ. 67. He died at Sudbury, April 5, 1688, leaving an only son John.

Some of the Goodenow descendants have substantially benefitted the town of Sudbury by the Goodenow bequest for the poor, the Goodenow library, etc.

John Goodenow. 1635–1721. Son of Edmund. Born in England about 1635. Married Sept. 19, 1656, Mary, daughter of Thomas Axtell. She died in 1704. He married (2) about December, 1705, Mary, widow of Thomas Walker, who survived him (see Walker).

In 1652 the town of Sudbury made a bargain with John Goodenow "to beat the drum twice every Sabbath and also to beat it for service on 'Lecture Day.'"

John Goodenow was clerk of Sudbury in 1667. He was Captain of militia. He died at Sudbury, Aug. 6, 1721.

Sarah Goodenow. Born 1666. Daughter of John. Born at Sudbury, July 2, 1666. Married at Sudbury, May 6, 1686, William Walker. She survived her husband and was living in 1734.

* Among those who came to America in the "Confidence" was a tall and sturdy lad of 18 by the name of Thomas Whittier. He settled in Salisbury and married Rnth Green. One of his descendants was John G. Whittier the poet.

AXTELL.

Thomas Axtell. 1619–1646. According to the records of St. Peter's church, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, Thomas Axtell was baptized Jan. 26, 1619. He was a brother of Col. Daniel Axtell (b. Berkhamstead May 26, 1622), an officer under Cromwell and one of the judges of Charles I., who was executed when Charles II. ascended the throne. Thomas Axtell and wife, Mary, settled in Sudbury about 1642. He died there at the early age of twenty-seven and was buried March 8, 1646. His widow, Mary, married June 16, 1646, John Maynard, maltster, who died at Sudbury, Dec. 10, 1672, leaving a widow Mary.

Mary Axtell. 1639–1704. Daughter of Thomas. Baptized at Berkhamstead, Eng., Sept. 25, 1639. Married at Sudbury, Sept. 19, 1656, John Goodenow. Died at Sudbury, April 14, 1704.

CHURCH.

Richard Church. 1609–1668. Born in England about 1609. Probably came to America in 1630, in the fleet of Gov. John Winthrop, and landed at Boston. He appears to have gone from Boston to Weymouth, and thence to Plymouth. He is referred to as being at Plymouth in a communication, dated Feb. 6, 1632, from the government of the Plymouth colony to that of the Massachusetts colony. He was a carpenter. He made the gun-carriages and coffins at Plymouth. In conjunction with John Tomson he built the first church edifice at Plymouth in 1648. He was a volunteer in the war against the Pequot Indians and served as sergeant under Myles Standish. He married, about 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren, who came in the "first ship." Had various land transactions at Plymouth. In 1649 he sold his estate at Plymouth (Eel River) to his brother-in-law Robert Bartlett, and soon afterwards settled in Hingham. He purchased at Hingham, Jan. 24, 1653, from Thomas Joy, "one halfe or moytie of his corne mill." Was town officer and selectman at Hingham. He died Dec. 27, 1668, at Dedham, probably at the home of his son Caleb, who settled there at about that time. Was buried at Hingham.

His will gave his houses and lands, half-interest in mill, share in iron works at Taunton, etc., to his widow, Elizabeth, during her life.

Richard Church had a family of twelve children, one of whom was the renowned Col. Benjamin Church.

Caleb Church. 1646–1722. Son of Richard. Probably born at Plymouth in 1646. He made a deposition April 1, 1686, in which he stated his age at "about thirty-nine years." He married (1) Dec. 16, 1667, Joanna, daughter of William Sprague. He married (2), previous to June, 1680, Deborah, who died at Watertown, Jan. 17, 1691. He married (3) at Watertown, Nov. 6, 1691, Rebecca Scottow,* whom he also survived. She died, probably, in 1717.

Caleb Church removed from Hingham to Dedham about 1668 and there engaged in his business of miller and millwright. About 1676 he left Dedham and settled in Watertown, where he again engaged in the milling business and where he also, according to Bond's History, kept tavern from 1686 to 1711. He does not appear to have been in any haste to submit himself to the Puritanical powers of the day. He did not become a "freeman" until March 22, 1690, when he was between forty and fifty years of age, and, apparently, as a necessary preliminary to his first election as a "selectman." He was selectman for seven years and Representative from Watertown in 1713. He had numerous real estate transactions. One of his deeds bears the names of Nathaniel Saltonstall, Thomas Danforth, Joseph Elliot and Cotton Mather. Among his various investments he purchased in connection with his brother, Col. Benjamin Church,†

*She was probably the widow of John Scottow, who was born May 6, 1644, and died at Boston, in the small-pox epidemic of 1678, leaving a widow Rebecca. John Scottow was the only son of Thomas and nephew of the celebrated Joshua Scottow of Boston, Mass., and Scarborough, Me. Joshua Scottow acted as agent for Charles Latour in his dealings with the Massachusetts government and for forwarding ships, men and supplies from Boston to Latour's fort at the mouth of the river St. John—the place where, in later days, 5000 stricken and persecuted "loyalists" found refuge and established the town and district of Parr, incorporated in 1785 as St. John. St. John, N. B., was the first and for a long time the only incorporated town in British America. Some of Latour's and Scottow's contracts are on record at the Suffolk Registry of deeds, Boston, where there are also some bearing the name of the heroine of Fort St. John, Frances Mary Jacquelin, Lady de la Tour. Joshua Scottow was also attorney for Major Edward Gibbons, who advanced large amounts to the Sieur de la Tour to aid him in his struggles with his rival and fellow-adventurer the Sieur d'Aulnay de Charnisay. Major Gibbons held a mortgage on Latour's fort and property at St. John. At his house Latour staid when on his visits to Boston.

Joshua Scottow made a voyage to Latour's fort at the river St. John and a second one to Port Royal (Annapolis, N. S.). He had a bill against Latour for over four thousand pounds. Some of Scottow's original accounts against Latour are in the Boston Public Library.

†Col. Benjamin Church was the famous leader of the Colonial military forces and the hero of King Philip's war. In July, 1704, he commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Annapolis, N. S. He wrote a history of King Philip's war, which was edited and published by his son Thomas. The wife of Col. Benjamin Church was Alice, daughter of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth. Constant was son of Alice (Carpenter) Southworth who, upon the death of her first husband, in England, came to America and became the second wife of Governor William Bradford. Mary, another daughter of Constant Southworth, married David Alden, son of John Alden. The youngest daughter of Constant Southworth was named Priscilla, after Priscilla Molines, to whom John Alden "spoke."

Edward Church, son of Benjamin, was the grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Church, who favored the British cause in revolutionary times, and of Edward Church who was United States consul at Lisbon. Charles Church (1682–1747), son of Benjamin, was sheriff of Bristol county. Another member of this talented family was Hon. Thomas Church of Rhode Island.

a property adjoining Tiverton (now R. I.) which included the whole of the great water-power there. Caleb sold his half of the property to Benjamin, Aug. 8, 1691, for £100. Benjamin erected a saw-mill, grist-mill and fulling-mill there in 1703. In 1714 Benjamin Church, then resident at Little Compton, sold the whole property to Richard and Joseph Borden for £1000. Its value would be very large today, for upon this property and about the old Indian Quequechan — "falling water" — is now gathered the great manufacturing city of Fall River.

Caleb Church died at Watertown in the early part of 1722 (probably Feb. 9). He left three married daughters and son Isaac.

John Coolidge was appointed administrator of his estate.

Isaac Church. 1678–1752. Son of Caleb. Born at Watertown, June 27, 1678. Had twin sister Rebecca. Married at Watertown, by Rev. Samuel Angier, May 14, 1702, Mary Hutchins, probably daughter of Nicholas Hutchins.* Isaac Church and wife, Mary, removed, with their son Jonathan, from Watertown to Sherborn in 1745. They occupied part of the same premises with Jonathan, both at Watertown and Sherborn. Isaac was living at Sherborn in 1747 and probably died there about 1752.

Jonathan Church. b. 1712. Son of Isaac. Born at Watertown. Baptized May 11, 1712. Married Aug. 21, 1734, Thankful, daughter of Jonathan Bullard. He sold his lands in Watertown and removed, in 1745, to Sherborn, where he purchased a large property from Francis Brinley. He also bought, June 11, 1744, 100 acres of land in Marlborough. He was a member of the board of assessors at Sherborn for five years. In 1760 he removed to Nova Scotia in the emigration caused by the proclamation of Governor Lawrence, opening up for English settlers the lands of the deported French Acadians. He sailed from Boston to Annapolis, N. S., by the sloop "Charming Molly," May 17, 1760, and settled in Annapolis county. Probably died in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia.

* Among the patentees to whom the charter of the Massachusetts Bay company was granted, was Thomas Hutchins. He was one of the "assistants" in the government of the company in England and may have come to America or had grants of land here. John Hutchins (1604–1686) with wife Frances was of Newbury and Haverhill. In 1653 the wife of John Hutchins of Haverhill was brought before the court charged with the awful offence of wearing a silk hood. Upon evidence being presented that she was "brought up above the ordinary way" she was discharged, without any penalty being inflicted. Nicholas Hutchins was of Lynn. He married April 4, 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of George Farr. Was a soldier in King Philip's war. Removed about 1681 to Groton. Died at Lancaster in 1693, leaving a widow, Mary. His son, John, was admitted administrator of his estate. Joseph Wheelock, of Lancaster, was appointed Jan. 10, 1694, guardian of his daughter Mary. This name appears to have been spelled also Hudson. Nicholas Hudson was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts, March 9, 1637. Thomas Hudson was one of the early grantees of Lynn.

Anna Church. 1737–1811. Daughter of Jonathan. Born at Watertown, Nov. 20, 1737. Married by Rev. Samuel Porter at Sherborn, Feb. 19, 1756, Abner Morse. Died in 1811 in the township of Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

WARREN.

Richard Warren. 1580–1628. Pilgrim Father. Born in England, probably about 1580. Master Richard Warren came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620. He was not of the original band of Pilgrims, but came from London. His wife, Elizabeth, and five daughters came out in the "Anne" in 1623. He had two sons born in New England. "Grave Richard Warren" was the twelfth signer of the celebrated "compact" of Nov. 21, 1620. "Bore a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the settlement." (Nathaniel Morton). He escaped the first sickness, which followed the landing upon the bleak New England coast just at the beginning of winter, and which carried off so many of that brave little band of pioneers, but died at Plymouth in 1628. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Plymouth, Oct. 2, 1673, æ. about 90, having survived her husband 45 years and lived to see at least 75 great grandchildren among her Mayflower descendants.

Elizabeth Warren. 1616–1670. Daughter of Richard. Born in England about 1616. Married at Plymouth in 1635, Richard Church. Died at Hingham, March 4, 1670.

SPRAGUE.

William Sprague. 1609–1675. Three brothers of the name of Sprague—Ralph, Richard and William—came to America together and landed at Naumkeag (now Salem) in 1628 or '29. They came, it appears, on their own account and at their own cost, not being of those bodies of emigrants who were shipped to America by the Merchant Adventurers' companies. They were sons of Edward Sprague of Upway, Dorsetshire, England, who died there in October, 1614, leaving a widow, Christian, and six children. They came either with John Endecott, in the "Abigail"—which sailed from Weymouth, England, June 20 and arrived at Naumkeag,

Sept. 6, 1628—or very soon afterwards. Upway, the home of the Spragues, is but a few miles from Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, whence came John Endecott.* William was the youngest of the three brothers, being about 20 years of age when he arrived in America. In the summer of 1629 he went, with a few others, on an expedition through the woods from Naumkeag to a place called by the Indians Mishawum, where he was among the first to form a settlement—the foundation of Charlestown. He found there one white man, a settler by the name of Thomas Walford, a smith, who was engaged in "manufacturing contrabands of war for the Indians." After a considerable settlement had been established at Mishawum there was still on the opposite promontory, called by the Indians Shawmut, but one white settler, a man by the name of Blaxton or Blackstone.† The city of Boston is there now. William Sprague married, in 1635, Milicent, daughter of Anthony Eames. He removed, in 1637, with his father-in-law, from Charlestown to Hingham. He was selectman and held various other offices at Hingham. He died at Hingham, Oct. 26, 1675.

Joanna Sprague. 1645–1678. Daughter of William. Born at Hingham, December, 1645. Married there Dec. 16, 1667, Caleb Church. Died at Watertown, July 11, 1678.

EAMES.

Anthony Eames. Born in England, probably about 1590. Was at Charlestown, with wife, Margery, in 1634. Removed to Hingham in 1637, where he was Deputy for several years. He

*John Endecott was one of the six original grantees of the Massachusetts territory, March 19, 1628, and was governor of the Massachusetts colony for some sixteen years. He was a Puritan fanatic and religious despot. In 1659 and '60, under his administration, four Quakers, (also fanatics), one of whom was a woman, were hanged on Boston common on account of their religion. They came to America seeking religious freedom but happened upon an ecclesiastical despotism in Massachusetts much worse than anything they had left behind them in England. In Massachusetts "the clergy everywhere justified that compulsory conformity which in England they had resisted to the death." (Haliburton).

These terrible persecutions of the Quakers were only stopped by Royal interference in the shape of a mandamus from Charles II. to John Endecott under date of Sept. 9, 1661.

†William Blackstone, an English dissenter, settled at what is now Boston as early, probably, as 1625 or '26. The Puritans found him living there and claiming the territory by right of discovery and possession. He found the bigotry and intolerance of the new-comers unbearable and fled from the community, remarking, in the bitterness of disappointed feeling, that he had left England because he did not like the "Lord Bishops" and should now leave them because he could not stand the "Lord Brethren." He went, in 1635, to a place known by the Indians as Wawepoonseag, now Cumberland, R. I. He was the first settler within the original limits of the town of Rehoboth. After him came Roger Williams, the Quaker. Blackstone died in 1675.

was the first military commander of the town. Was chosen Captain of the Hingham train-band in 1645. His election was disputed and resulted in the famous controversy which long convulsed the colony. He does not appear to have always been in accord with the Puritan powers. In 1651 he and his son Mark bought property at Marshfield and removed there. He was Deputy for many years from Marshfield. He or his son was Deputy to the General Court for about thirty years. Probably died at Marshfield.

Milicent Eames. d. 1696. Daughter of Anthony. Born in England. Married at Charlestown, in 1635, William Sprague. Died at Hingham, Feb. 8, 1696.

Another daughter of Anthony Eames was the first wife of the brave Captain Michael Pierce, who was killed, with nearly the whole of his command, in an engagement with the Indians in 1676.

BULLARD.

George Bullard. 1608–1689. Born in England about 1608. Was an early settler at Watertown, where he was made a freeman in 1641. His first wife, Margaret, died at Watertown, Feb. 8, 1640. He married (2) the same year Beatrice Hall. She was admitted to the church in Boston, June 20, 1640, and died at Dedham, May 29, 1652. He married (3) April 30, 1655, the widow Mary Marplehead. He removed to Weston, probably about 1660. Died Jan. 14, 1689.

Jonathan Bullard. 1647–1724. Son of George. Born at Watertown, July 12, 1647. Large landowner at Watertown. Married Dec. 9, 1669, Esther, daughter of Joseph Morse. Married (2), in 1721, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Barnes of Marlborough. She survived him. He died at Weston, Aug. 12, 1724.

Jonathan Bullard. 1672–1719. Son of Jonathan. Born at Watertown, Dec. 25, 1672. Settled at Weston. Married, previous to 1700, Anna. Died Sept. 14, 1719.

His widow, Anna, was appointed to administer his estate and as guardian to his minor children.

She married, May 24, 1727, Edward Harrington of Watertown, who died in 1736. She survived him.

Thankful Bullard. b. 1715. Daughter of Jonathan. Born Dec. 2, 1715. Married by the Rev. Seth Storer at Watertown, Aug. 21, 1734, Jonathan Church. Probably died in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia.

MORSE.

Joseph Morse. 1587–1646. Born about 1587. Came from Ipswich, England, about 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. He was a brother of Samuel, of Dedham. He brought various properties at Ipswich. Died at Ipswich in 1646. His will made his widow, Dorothy, his sole executrix and gave to her and his son John each a dwelling-house. He gave his new cloak to Joseph, his great bible to Hannah and other bibles and books to his children.

Joseph Morse. 1610–1691. Son of Joseph. Born in England about 1610. Came to America in the "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England, in 1634. His father came out a year or two later. He settled at Watertown, where his name is on the earliest list of proprietors. He married, in 1636, Esther, daughter of John Peirce. He died March 4, 1691, and his estate was administered by his son John.

Esther Morse. 1645–1719. Daughter of Joseph. Born at Watertown, March 7, 1645. Married at Watertown, Dec. 9, 1669, Jonathan Bullard. She was living in 1711 and probably died about 1719.

PEIRCE.

John Peirce. 1588–1661. Born about 1588. Is thought to have come from Norwich, Norfolk co., England. Was an early settler at Watertown. Made a freeman in March, 1639. Was one of the original proprietors of Lancaster but does not appear to have ever lived there. Died at Watertown, Aug. 19, 1661. His widow, Elizabeth, died at Watertown, March 12, 1667, æ. about 79.

Esther Peirce. Daughter of John. Born in England. Married in 1636, Joseph Morse. Was living in 1667. Probably died before her husband.

Master John Peirce was one of the company of London merchants which "financed" the Pilgrims. In his name the first patent of the Plymouth company was taken out and he is the "Mr. I. P." to whom is dedicated that famous old document "Mourt's Relation" of the settlement at Plymouth. His relationship to the above John Peirce, of Watertown, who is described as a man of "very good estate," is not known, but no doubt many of the relatives and connections of those merchants first interested in the emigration enterprises, came to America.

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Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below,
Where all our brave progenitors are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.

— POMFRET.

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